

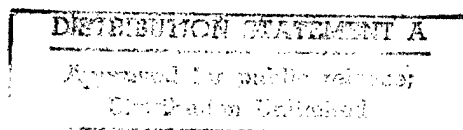
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12 July 1985

## Worldwide Report

# ARMS CONTROL



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12 July 1985

## WORLDWIDE REPORT

## ARMS CONTROL

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GENERAL

PRAVDA: U.S. MUST CHOOSE ARMS RACE OR SECURITY

PM301527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Time To Choose"]

[Text] Washington -- Not so long ago the inhabitants of many U.S. cities were able to follow on television over the course of several days an interesting pointed debate on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and the limiting of the arms race. The international seminar at Emory University, Atlanta, which lasted almost a week, gathered together well-known politicians, diplomats, and specialists on military and strategic issues. Americans saw on their screens the country's former Presidents J. Carter and G. Ford, Secretaries of State H. Kissinger and C. Vance, Defense Secretaries J. Schlesinger and H. Brown, Presidential National Security Advisers M. Bundy and Z. Brzezinski, and also other well-known senators and congressmen.

The seminar was dominated by its participants' sense of dissatisfaction with the state of relations between the two great countries and concern over the intensified arms race. The so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" and the plans for the militarization of space have alarmed them especially. Not only the Soviet but also many American participants in the debate, as well as representatives of other countries, voiced the opinion that Washington's "star wars" have become the chief obstacle in the way of reaching realistic decisions in Geneva and threaten to derail the whole process of limiting the arms race.

The Washington administration's emissaries -- K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman -- came out openly in defense of the not so much fantastic as adventurist plans for the militarization of space. They declared, without beating about the bush, that, despite the Geneva talks, Washington will not retreat a single step from its dangerous plans and that the program for the creation of a space ABM system will continue to be fulfilled.

Questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, which are of profound concern to the American public, are the chief topic of the day not only at the international seminar in the Georgian state capital. They are raised at sessions of public organizations and in newspapers and are reflected in debates on Capitol Hill. The discussion of these issues has recently received a strong boost. The Soviet Union's new initiatives aimed at halting the deadly dangerous arms race and creating favorable conditions for reaching honest accords on ending it have become an important and constantly functioning factor exerting a real influence on U.S. public opinion.

There probably was not a single U.S. newspaper that is at all serious which did not inform its readers of the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally cease deploying its medium-range missiles and to suspend the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe right through November of this year. For all its desire to belittle the significance of the Soviet Union's important constructive step and to explain it away with reference to some kind of "cunning tactical considerations," the American bourgeois press could not but acknowledge that that good-will gesture, as well as the USSR's proposal for both sides to introduce a moratorium on the creation of space weapons for the whole duration of the Geneva talks and for a freeze on strategic nuclear arsenals and also the new appeal to the United States and other nuclear powers to totally end nuclear tests and, as a first step in this direction, to declare a moratorium on them as of 6 August or even earlier, has had a significant impact on the American public and on political circles in West Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES drew attention to the Soviet side's desire to "give a real boost to Soviet-U.S. relations at a high political level."

It makes sense to recall today certain circumstances of the first official American reaction to the Soviet initiatives. While news agencies all over the world were carrying reports from Moscow of the Soviet Union's new peace-loving steps, U.S. President R. Reagan was relaxing on his ranch at Santa Barbara. Just a few hours after those reports reached American shores, White House press spokesman L. Speakes, who was with the President in California at the time, told journalists that the Soviet proposals "contain nothing new" and "are propaganda." Soon Reagan himself also spoke in the same vein. In an interview with a London TIMES correspondent he called the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe a "propaganda step" and added peevishly that its purpose is to "kindle and exploit disagreements in the West's ranks."

Sober-minded Americans could not fail to be alarmed by the haste with which the White House voiced its negative attitude to the important measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for the successful course of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Evidently in an attempt to somehow soften the negative consequences of such an American "reply," THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that the administration "overdid its negative reaction to the Soviet step in the disarmament sphere because Reagan was unable to squeeze a concerted position out of his advisers." As a result, the newspaper admits, "U.S. policy appeared to everyone as negative in essence and immutable in form."

Mark Lindeman, spokesman for the Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, believes that Washington's "no" to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives manifests the essence of the present American Administration and its gamble on the "position of strength" policy and the arms race. "The chief obstacle to success in Geneva," he declared, "is Washington's desire to achieve strategic superiority over the USSR. U.S. nuclear policy gambles on a first strike, and this demands nuclear superiority... Americans must realize that, in the final analysis, this policy is suicidal."

Sharp criticism was leveled at Washington's attempt to brush aside the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives on the part of H. Scoville, president of the Arms Control Association and former deputy director of the CIA for scientific problems. "We will never achieve anything," he said, "if, whenever the Soviet Union makes a proposal, we scornfully reject it within 6 hours."

Events of recent weeks have shown up particularly clearly the discrepancy between the U.S. Administration's words and deeds and between its "peacemaking" phraseology and its stubborn reluctance to achieve mutually acceptable accords on arms limitation on the basis of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. What is happening in Washington these days convinces us that Reagan administration circles have not abandoned their hopes that, by strenuously building up arms, the United States will be able to secure a position of military-strategic superiority over the socialist countries and will be able to get closer to realizing its long-standing dream of world domination -- a dream which is slipping away all the time.

The military budget, which set a new record in U.S. history and is currently undergoing stage-by-stage approval in Congress, despite all the legislators' promises to "compress" it in the interests of reducing the catastrophic budget deficit, basically remains little affected by real cuts. Almost every day newspapers reproduce statements by Pentagon spokesmen about new "successes" in adapting scientific and technical achievements for the cause of people's mass annihilation. Here and there high-ranking administration spokesmen make statements to the effect that they do not consider themselves bound by existing arms limitation agreements which "do not suit" them.

Thus, Assistant U.S. Defense Secretary R. Perle recently made an appeal to "reject as useless to America" the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II). Fortunately, far from everyone in the United States thinks this. America is not devoid of sensible people. Rejecting the calls of Perle and other Reagan administration figures who are undermining the SALT II Treaty, THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER writes editorially: "The SALT II treaty is far from ideal, but break the limitations prescribed by it, and the spiral of the arms race will spin still more tightly, fruitlessly devouring new billions of dollars and still further exacerbating the danger threatening mankind. Reject the SALT II treaty, and the U.S. allies in Europe and throughout the world will once again ask themselves: Which superpower, in fact, poses the greater danger?"

Life shows how widespread among Americans are sentiments in favor of peaceful accords with the Soviet Union and fears concerning the possible catastrophic consequences of Washington's bellicose policy of confrontation. At the same time, it shows how strong the positions of the military-industrial complex -- weapons manufacturers, Pentagonites, and the "hawk" politicians and anticommunist professors who side with them -- have become here in recent years and what a sinister influence they have on the political atmosphere in the American capital and also through-out the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recently published two interrelated articles. One of them reported that last year the incomes of the 10 largest aerospace companies increased by an average of 25 percent, while the profits of Lockheed increased by 42 percent, those of General Dynamics by 30 percent, and Northrop 29 percent. The other one stated that during the years of Reagan's presidency the 20 biggest Pentagon contractors have doubled their donations to the election funds of politicians prepared to serve the interests of the military-industrial complex. "Paying dividends," secretaries, senators, and congressmen -- the most reactionary of them -- do everything to ensure that, despite the disarmament talks, not one military program suffers. They show particular concern for the program to prepare for the large-scale militarization of space, which arouses great fears, doubts, and alarm in millions of Americans.

U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger appears again and again in the role of "star wars" superpropagandist. He does not disdain the most dishonest ploys, intimidating



Americans with the "frightening possibility of the Soviets' deliberate, rapid, unilateral deployment of strategic defense." No, peaceful accords and arms reductions are not to the liking of those who are obsessed with impossible dreams of achieving military superiority over the socialist countries and subordinating the entire "rest" of the world to U.S. diktat.

However, thinking Americans understand that not even the most expert cowboy will be able to ride two horses at once for long, particularly two horses galloping in different directions. It is necessary to choose: either the path of the arms race and the growing threat of war, or the path of stronger world security and more lasting peace for all. The future development of Soviet-U.S. relations and development in the world as a whole are now being predetermined. The Soviet Union has made its choice. With its initiatives it has convincingly demonstrated its peace-loving intentions.

In the opinion of Senator G. Hart, who ran in the last presidential election, the moratorium announced by the Soviet Union on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe has faced the U.S. Administration "with a historic responsibility." "Instead of brushing Soviet initiatives aside," the senator declared, "the American President should propose in reply a whole series of mutual balanced moratoriums which could play the role of a catalyst of success in Geneva."

How the whole world would benefit, including Americans themselves, if the U.S. Administration heeded such sensible voices.

CSO: 5200/1198

GENERAL

SOVIET GENERAL HITS U.S. BOOKLET 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER'

OW051151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; "International Commentary" by Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences and professor -- videotaped, time and place not given]

[Text]. We have just seen films describing the beginning of summer training in the Soviet Armed Forces. However, our measures to maintain the proper combat readiness and the need to defend our socialist fatherland have been totally distorted by certain militarist circles in the West.

This publication, the latest forgery in the United States, entitled "Soviet Military Power," fourth edition, may serve as an example. This booklet, this propaganda opus, was authorized in its preface by Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense. Caspar Weinberger and some other officials abroad like to make frequent references to the Bible; however, it seems that they have only adopted those passages in the Bible about the methods and methodology of the Pharisees, an ancient tribe that was known for its exceptional hypocrisy, bigotry, and duplicity.

In essence, this book is a vivid example of a pharisaical, double-faced, and hostile anti-Soviet view of reality. What are we talking about?

The fact of the matter is that in this propaganda book, which was published in Washington in April in many languages and has been distributed throughout the world, an attempt is made to again show first of all the alleged growing threat to the free world emanating from the Soviet Union; secondly, to justify the enormous and colossal military preparations that are presently being carried out in the United States; and finally, to clothe the crusaders, whose headquarters as you know is overseas, in a peacemaker's toga.

There are several chapters in this book, eight to be exact. There is a chapter devoted to Soviet strategic offensive forces, as they are called here, to Ground Forces and Naval Forces. There is a special chapter that talks about the global ambitions of the Soviet Union and a chapter called "Response to the Dangerous Challenge" [as received].

If we look at the substance of the book we can note the following: It is known that U.S. strategic forces include three basic components, the notorious so-called triad: ground-based strategic nuclear forces, air-based strategic forces whose aircraft carry cruise missiles, and naval-based strategic nuclear forces, ships carrying missiles. We have good grounds today to believe that the United States is ready to add another two

elements to this triad, to these three elements, and that they are adding them. These are intermediate-range missiles in Europe and space systems that it is planning to deploy in the future in space.

Now, in order to justify these militarist programs, this book asserts that supposedly the Soviet Union surpasses the United States one and a half times in the number of land-based missiles, although everyone knows that according to the SALT II treaty, which was signed but not ratified by the United States, each of the sides has approximately 2,000 strategic carriers. In other words, a rough balance exists.

Contrary to this, it asserts here that the Soviet Union considerably surpasses the United States. This is done in order to justify the program being implemented by the United States -- the construction of 100 strategic MX missiles, each with 10 warheads of 600 kiloton power, Midgetman missiles, and other missiles; that is, the modernization and construction of new missiles to break the existing balance, the fragile and shaky balance that nevertheless exists.

As far as other elements of the triad are concerned, this book attempts to assert that we surpass the United States also in air-based and naval-based means, which is completely at variance with reality.

This booklet contains particularly malicious conjectures about the so-called intermediate-range missiles deployed in Europe. The authors of the brochure assert that the Soviet Union supposedly has an overwhelming superiority in intermediate-range missiles in the European part of the continent. On the basis of this, they justify the deployment of 572 of their missiles.

It is known that the Americans have been fully stuffing the old continent with these missiles for a long time now, including Pershing II's and Tomahawk cruise missiles that are aimed at the European part of the Soviet Union and our allies. Our retaliatory measures are viewed and assessed as some kind of challenge and threat to the free world. At the same time, the numerous peace proposals linked with the need to freeze and stop deployment and decrease the levels, say to 300 units of both sides, are totally ignored.

The U.S. side refuses to take into consideration the missiles at the disposal of France and Britain, members of NATO. Naturally, under these conditions the Soviet Union cannot make compromises and concessions that the United States wants.

But a particularly large number of conjectures are contained in this booklet about space means. H.G. Wells, the well-known fiction writer of the past, in his famous book "War of the Worlds" wrote in his time that an invasion of the earth by Martians was possible. Well, he would probably flinch today if he knew that the danger to earthlings and to the planet Earth stems not from the Martians or other extraterrestrial beings but from people on Earth, whose real address is known: overseas in Washington, at the seat of power and in the Pentagon bunkers.

It is known that the U.S. President some time ago proposed the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, or briefly SDI. Its meaning lies in creating a space shield over the Earth's surface consisting of a large number of controllable space stations, satellites, and other objects carrying weapons, including beam, photon, laser, and other weapons. As the U.S. specialist Baker writes in the book, "The Face of Future Wars," the meaning of this is: We must achieve a situation in which 70 percent of Soviet missiles are destroyed on the ground at the moment of launch, 20 percent during flight, and 10 percent over the U.S. territory.

In other words, the plan is to carry out a first devastating strike against the Soviet Union and to make the U.S. secure from a retaliatory strike. Naturally, this is not a defense initiative; it is purely aggressive initiative and means essentially adding a nuclear shield to the nuclear sword. We cannot agree or reconcile ourselves with this. No single dangerous challenge that threatens our fatherland and the socialist world can go without response, and Soviet leaders have repeatedly spoken about this quite clearly.

It should be stressed that in this booklet, in this lampoon, there are many assertions about programs for increasing the military (?power) of the Soviet Union, in the field of conventional arms, in expanding new bases, and so forth. There is even a diagram in this book showing that bases -- military, naval, and other bases -- have literally girdled the entire globe. The whole world knows the very opposite however; the Soviet Union has no military bases on the territory of other states. On the contrary, we know that the United States has 1,500 bases and military sites on the territory of other states. More than 200 such bases exist in the FRG alone and they are aimed against the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, and other independent states.

We believe that only the principle of equal security, the maintenance of balance, parity, and strategic equality is capable today of preserving peace on the planet. After all, not a single mention is made in the book of such Soviet proposals -- fate-determining proposals, I would call them -- as our pledge not to use nuclear weapons first. Why don't the Americans adopt a similar pledge? Our proposal to freeze nuclear strategic potentials. Why don't the Americans respond to this? Our proposal on moratoriums for determined periods of time on certain systems. Why don't the Americans respond in kind?

The fact is that pharisaical logic -- and the book is precisely pharisaical; I began with this and I would like to end on this note -- says that this is a useless attempt to justify military preparations in the United States by placing its own faults at somebody else's door, by blaming the Soviet Union of imagined aggressiveness.

We must make certain conclusions of our own. We understand full well that there is a certain law in effect today for preserving peace. The higher our readiness and the higher the combat readiness of units, formations, and our ships, the less likely the potential aggressor will decide on a nuclear advantage.

CSO: 5200/1198

GENERAL

GORBACHEV DISCUSSES ARMS ISSUES, ASIAN SECURITY WITH GANDHI

Gorbachev Interview

LD181012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 May (TASS)--The Indian news agency PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) requested an interview with M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On 18 May, Comrade M. S. Gorbachev received S. P. K. Gupta, the Moscow correspondent of PTI, and handed him the replies to the questions that had been asked.

The text of the interview is published below:

Question: In light of your forthcoming meeting with our prime minister, what could you say about the state and prospects of Soviet-Indian relations in the context of the drive for peace and disarmament?

Answer: We greatly appreciate India's contribution to the collective effort to preserve peace and remove the nuclear threat. India, as current head of the Non-Aligned Movement, which has become a major factor in international relations, is doing much to strengthen its unity and beneficial influence in the world.

Soviet-Indian friendship is an asset not just of our two peoples alone. It is an important factor for peace and stability in the current tense situation and an example of how fruitfully countries with different systems can cooperate if they are guided by the ideals of peace, by the principles of mutual respect and equitable cooperation.

Question: The initiatives of the heads of state and government of six countries representing four continents embodied in their declarations of 1984 and 1985, have been enthusiastically welcomed in the Soviet Union. How do you think they could be put into practice?

Answer: We have a high opinion of those initiatives. The ideas voiced in the documents of the heads of six countries and the Soviet initiatives follow the same course. The ultimate goal put forward in the declarations, to eliminate nuclear weapons from mankind's life, fully corresponds to the foreign policy aims of our country.

Entering into the Geneva talks with the United States, we agreed that the aim was to prevent an arms race in space, to terminate it on earth, and to begin radical reductions of nuclear arms leading to their complete elimination.

It is possible to begin with what the leaders of the Six proposed, that is, to stop the development, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons; to freeze nuclear arsenals and embark on their reduction; to prevent the arms race from spreading to space; and to conclude a treaty banning all nuclear tests.

We have proposed stopping further arms buildup as a first step, and that the USSR and the USA should impose a moratorium on the development, including research, testing, and deployment of attack space weapons for the duration of the Geneva negotiations. We propose a freeze on strategic offensive armaments, and that the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and the buildup of our countermeasures be discontinued. The Soviet Union has already unilaterally imposed a moratorium until this November on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other counter-measures in Europe. True to its word, the USSR strictly abides by the terms of this moratorium. We are entitled to hope for a more serious and thoughtful assessment of our initiative by Washington and its NATO partners, and for restraint in U.S. missile deployment in Western Europe. Reciprocity in this matter could help place the Geneva talks on a practical footing.

Finally, about ceasing nuclear weapons tests. We have repeatedly urged the United States and other nuclear powers to do so. The USSR has proposed and continues to propose that the nuclear weapon states announce a moratorium on any nuclear explosions to be in effect until the conclusion of a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

It could be instituted as of August 6, 1985, that is, on the 40th anniversary of the tragic atomic bombing of Hiroshima, or even earlier.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, is also ready to immediately resume the talks on the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, which were broken off through the fault of the United States. It is high time to put into effect the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, which were signed in 1974 and 1976, respectively. They have not yet been ratified, again not through the fault of the Soviet side.

Of course, special responsibility for the destiny of the world today rests with the nuclear powers, and primarily with the USSR and the United States. However, the Soviet Union has never looked at the world in the context of USSR-U.S. relations alone. We are deeply convinced that all states can and must be involved in a search for realistic solutions to urgent problems and in efforts to ease international tensions. The voices of millions of people in various countries, raised in favor of effective measures to end the arms race and reduce arms stockpiles, against attempts to use negotiations as a cover for the continuation of this race, is of tremendous importance.

Question: What could you say about the prospects of attaining durable peace and developing cooperation in Asia, specifically in the Indian Ocean area?

Answer: I would like to stress that we highly value India's contribution to the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and its realistic and considered approach to the key problems of the region.

12 July 1985

As for the Soviet Union, it has always advocated peace and security in Asia, as well as equitable cooperation between Asian states. This fully applies to the Indian Ocean area. We support the idea of its conversion into a zone of peace.

It is common knowledge that for a number of years now, the United States has been scuttling the convening of an international conference on this issue. It has also unilaterally broken off the Soviet-American talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean. In the meantime, the United States is constantly building up its military presence there.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly voiced its readiness to resume the talks. At the Soviet-Indian summit in 1982, the Soviet Union proposed that all states whose ships use the waters of the Indian Ocean should refrain from any steps that might aggravate the situation in the region, even before the convening of the conference. This Soviet proposal is still in effect. Specifically, the states in question should not send large naval formations there and should not hold military exercises, and those nonlittoral countries that have military bases in the region should not expand or modernize them. Now the drive for a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean has focused on the question of convening an international conference on the issue. I would like to stress our desire to work vigorously with other interested states to make such a forum possible so that the Indian Ocean could ultimately become a sphere of vital interests of the states located on its shores, and not of any others, a zone of peace rather than of tensions and conflicts.

#### Joint Statement Issued

PM271240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 First Edition pp 1, 4

["Joint Soviet-Indian Statement"--PRAVDA headline]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union 21 through 26 May 1985 at the Soviet leadership's invitation. A cordial reception reflecting the relations of traditional friendship and mutual respect between the USSR and India was extended to the distinguished Indian guest and the persons accompanying him. Talks were held between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in which the following participated: On the Soviet side: N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to India. On the Indian side: Finance Minister V.P. Singh; G. Parthasarathi, chairman of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs Political Planning Committee; S.N. Hasan, India's ambassador to the USSR; A. Nehru, minister of state for energy; A. Singh, secretary to the prime minister for parliamentary affairs; and O. Fernandez, secretary to the prime minister for parliamentary affairs.

Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi also had a separate conversation with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of international problems of mutual interest and reaffirmed the coincidence or closeness of the two countries' positions on the main questions of our time. Both sides are worried by the growing tension in the international situation. The intensifying arms race, especially the race in nuclear and other types of mass-destruction weapons, the growth in the danger that this race will spread to outer space, and the exacerbation of crises in various parts of the world demand resolute and persistent efforts by states, irrespective of their social system, in the interests of strengthening international peace and security, removing the threat of war, abandoning the policy of confrontation, and pursuing a policy of talks. Only such efforts can contribute to achieving the relaxation of tension, resolving the existing problems and disputed issues, eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts, and preventing new ones from arising. The sides are convinced that all states, large and small, must play their role in the quest for realistic decisions that would halt and reverse the arms race and lessen tension in the world.

The Soviet Union and India are firmly convinced that the prevention of nuclear war is today a question of paramount importance. They regard the following as the most vital tasks: immediately ending the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and preventing it from spreading to outer space, and persistently pursuing a policy aimed at completely destroying and prohibiting nuclear weapons in order to remove forever the threat of nuclear war. In the light of the initiatives put forward by both sides, they reaffirmed their readiness to cooperate fully with one another and with all other states in achieving these objectives.

Both sides regard as important in this sphere the Delhi Declaration adopted in January of this year by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden, which again called for an all-embracing end to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems, for the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and for the conclusion of a treaty on the all-embracing prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. In this connection, they noted that the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union regarding the prevention of the militarization of space, the ending of the nuclear arms race, and ultimately, the total elimination of nuclear weapons, are aimed at achieving objectives consonant with those set out in the Delhi Declaration.

The Soviet Union and India attach great importance to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the complex of questions of space and nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range, which must be examined and resolved as an interconnected whole. The sides are convinced that these talks, given a constructive and realistic approach by both sides participating in them in accordance with the accord that was reached, may lead to far-reaching decisions in the interests of peace and the security of all peoples.

Both sides stressed the special responsibility borne by the states possessing nuclear weapons with regard to taking urgent measures aimed at general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. They reaffirmed their commitment to this aim and called for immediate practical steps aimed at stopping and reversing the arms race. In this connection, the Soviet side supported India's proposal calling for talks on formulating a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons to which all the nuclear powers would be party. The Indian side welcomed the Soviet Union's statement on not being the first to use nuclear weapons. Both sides believe that the adoption of such a pledge by all nuclear states would be an important step in the direction of totally prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons or the threat of their use.



The sides stress the importance of an appropriately monitored freeze on nuclear arms on a global scale from a certain date. This must be followed by substantial reductions in nuclear arsenals. They spoke out in support of the immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests and the speediest conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. They call for the immediate prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons and for a prohibition on the development and production of new types of mass-destruction weapons. They also emphasize the urgent need to transfer the funds now spent on military purposes to the needs of socioeconomic development. Some of the funds that would be released in the disarmament process must be used to aid the developing countries.

The sides reaffirm the importance of developing peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation between countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs, whether on a bilateral, regional or global scale. The sides oppose any infringement of the sovereign rights of all states and peoples to independent and peaceful development as they see fit and any manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, domination, and hegemonism. They firmly uphold the principles of peaceful coexistence and equal cooperation between states and of the resolution of disputed issues and settlement of conflicts between states by means of talks, without the use of force or the threat of force.

The Soviet Union and India believe that the observance of these principles by all countries, and above all the ending of military and any other external interference in sovereign states' affairs, the showing of restraint, and the removal of foreign military presences, especially the elimination of foreign military bases, represent an important precondition for the strengthening of peace and stability in Asia and other parts of the world.

#### PRAVDA Commentary

PM280331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Boris Averchenko: "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Specific Actions Are the Main Thing

The interview by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Indian PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) agency and his speech at the Kremlin dinner in honor of the high-ranking Indian guest, both published this week, have triggered a broad response in the world. The world public sees them as new and convincing confirmation of the USSR's consistent peace-loving foreign policy and the constructive approach of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to the resolution of complex problems of international relations.

The Land of the Soviets and its allies do not seek superiority on earth or in space. However, they will not permit violations of military-strategic parity and will do everything necessary to defend their vital interests. At the same time, they will continue to make unremitting efforts aimed at curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and removing the threat of nuclear war. Pointing to this, observers are spotlighting the words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee that the problem of the militarization of space concerns the interests of all countries and peoples; it leaves no one untouched. All peace loving states must speak out against this new danger before it is too late and before an irreversible situation is created.

The numerous international responses devote particular importance to the new peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet leader. The mass media are focusing on the proposal concretized by him on declaring a moratorium on any nuclear explosions to remain in operation until the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The USSR proposes introducing this moratorium effective 6 August 1985, that is, from the 40th anniversary of the tragic dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima, or even earlier. The USSR is also ready to immediately resume talks on completely prohibiting nuclear weapons tests, talks which, as is well known, were broken off through the fault of the United States.

#### Moscow Broadcast to India

BK301523 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 28 May 85

[Commentary by Vladimir Korolev]

[Text]. The Soviet Union and India have called the prevention of nuclear war an objective of paramount importance. This was stated in the Soviet-India joint statement issued on the outcome of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union. During the Moscow summit, both countries reaffirmed their readiness to cooperate fully with one another and with all other states in achieving this objective.

Our commentator Vladimir Korolev writes that a big continent like Asia is also not free from the threat of nuclear war. The situation in this region has especially deteriorated with the introduction of destructive arms into Asia and U.S. ships equipped with nuclear missiles patrolling in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions. Is it possible to change the situation and save the nations from the curse of a nuclear war? Although it is not an easy task, the problem can still be solved. This is the feeling of the Soviet Union, India, and many other peace-loving nations, which are also striving hard to avoid such a catastrophe.

The Soviet Union is pursuing a constructive policy of finding a solution to the disarmament problem and improving the international climate, including that in Asia. The proposals made by six nations of four continents, including India, are similar to Soviet policy.

The main objective of their proposal was to save mankind from nuclear weapons. The assurance given by the Soviet Union and China, the two nuclear nations in Asia, that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons should not be taken lightly. Many other proposals of the nonaligned nations on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace are also very important. The Pacific Ocean should be made suitable to its name. The implementation of the Mongolian proposal for a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force among nations in the Asian and Pacific regions might greatly help in this regard.

With this objective in mind the nations in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean have put forward a proposal to make their region free of nuclear weapons. The three Indochina states -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- have proposed steps to reduce tension in Southeast Asia. Keeping these steps in view along with others, a general and multifarious policy can be derived for Asian security. There was a great reaction in many countries, especially in Asia, to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on holding an all-Asian conference to consider peace and security issues in Asia and to search for their effective solution.

CSO: 5200/1203

GENERAL

USSR: FURTHER REPORTS ON CONVENTIONAL-ARMS DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM

Soviet Delegate Speaks

LD301942 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Mexico May 30 TASS -- An interparliamentary symposium on disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons is under way here. Representatives of over 60 countries exchange views on ways to achieve progress in limiting and reducing conventional weapons and evaluate the consequences of this process for universal peace and security, for the development of countries and peoples, for the consolidation of confidence between them.

Vladimir Mikulich, deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and head of the Soviet delegation, said that the Soviet Union, which devoted priority attention to the termination of the nuclear arms race, believed at the same time that more resolute steps were needed in the sphere of the limitation of conventional armaments as well. The buildup of conventional armaments not only by big, but also by small countries leads to the destabilization of the situation both in separate regions and in the world in general and increases the danger of turning local conflict into a nuclear war.

The unrestricted buildup of conventional armaments cannot but affect negatively the efforts aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race, V. Mikulich said further. And on the contrary, progress in the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments would promote serious progress in the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons, the consolidation of universal peace and security.

Parliamentarians of the Soviet Union proceed from the fact that the process of the reduction of conventional armaments and the armed forces should become part and parcel of international negotiations and agreements. Proceeding from this principled stand, the USSR has repeatedly proposed to resolve this problem both on a global and regional basis. The USSR and other Warsaw Treaty member countries have come up with concrete proposals on questions connected with the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments on more than one occasion in the past several years. The USSR comes out for reaching agreement on the non-increase, starting from a specific date, of the armed forces and conventional armaments of countries as the first step to their subsequent reduction. We believe that this step would meet the interests of all the countries. It would ensure the preservation of the existing military-strategic balance in the world, V. Mikulich said.

Reports of participants in the symposium denounced the imperial policy of Washington which crippled disarmament prospects. The "star wars" plans hatched by the Reagan

administration lead only to the aggravation of tension in the world and to the growth of distrust between nations, said Petr Vutov, head of the Bulgarian Parliamentary Group.

The head of the Danish delegation Robert Pederson demanded that Washington stop arms deliveries to counterrevolutionary gangs which sow death and destruction on Nicaraguan soil. He said that the imposing of the economic blockade of Nicaragua actually amounted to the declaration of war to the lawful government of that country.

#### Symposium Ends

LD010917 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Mexico City June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Fesenko reports:

An interparliamentary symposium on conventional disarmament has ended here. That forum, convened on the initiative of the Interparliamentary Union and the United Nations, was attended by delegates from more than 60 countries and from a number of international organizations.

The symposium became the scene of extensive and open exchanges of opinion between parliamentarians and experts worried by the threat posed to world peace by the arms buildup and by the development of ever deadlier and more powerful types of armaments. Discussions showed that the parliaments of many countries considered limitations of conventional armaments to be a vital problem of disarmament along with ending the nuclear arms race and preventing its spread into space.

Speakers highly appreciated the numerous proposals aimed at limiting the conventional arms race that had been made during the past few years by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The symposium demonstrated that the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War had evoked extensive responses from all over the world. The USSR, parliamentarians stressed, approaches seriously and responsibly all the talks on curbing the arms race and promoting disarmament and displays its goodwill and desire to cooperate constructively and to seek mutually acceptable solutions through dialogue.

CSO: 5200/1206

GENERAL

TASS REPORTS END OF UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION SESSION

New Issues on Agenda

LD302335 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] New York May 31 TASS -- The international community more persistently demands that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe be eliminated and that a barrier be put to the unrestrained arms race. This is shown in the course of the session of the U.N. Disarmament Commission which is completing its work in New York. Delegates emphasise that the struggle for peace has become to mankind the matter of paramount importance now when U.S. imperialism openly tries to attain global military superiority and actually refuses to meet the peoples' demands of universal and complete termination of nuclear weapon tests, of freezing the arsenals of nuclear weapons and taking efficient steps to prevent the arms race in outer space, to prevent a nuclear war. This was noted by representatives of Argentina, Brazil, GDR, Uganda and other countries.

The delegates greeted the putting on the agenda of the session of new issues, such as curbing of the naval arms race, discussion of the U.N. role in the sphere of disarmament. They positively appraised the document "The Review and Assessment of Implementation of the Declaration on Proclamation of the 1980s as the Second Decade of Disarmament", which was worked out by the commission.

No Tangible Results

PM031314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Averting the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] New York, 31 May -- The international community is demanding increasingly insistently that the threat of a nuclear catastrophe be removed and that obstacles be placed in the way of an unchecked arms race. This is borne out by the progress of a session of the UN Disarmament Commission, which has just ended work here.

As the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, the GDR, Uganda, and other countries pointed out, the complete and total ending of nuclear weapons tests, the freezing of their arsenals, and the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space are a matter of paramount importance for mankind. The delegates welcomed the inclusion on the session agenda of questions such as curbing the race in naval arms and examining the United Nations' role in the disarmament sphere. The document "Review and Assessment of

the Implementation of the Declaration on Proclaiming the Eighties the Second Decade of Disarmament" was also positively assessed.

However, through the fault of the Western countries -- primarily the United States, which is continuing to assume an unconstructive stance at the disarmament commission -- the discussion of many points on the session agenda ended without tangible results. In particular, as Harry Ott, GDR permanent representative noted, the delegations from the aggressive NATO bloc countries again refused to discuss the Soviet Union's proposal for embarking on substantial reduction in military budgets, above all by the major military powers.

The UN Disarmament Commission has good potential for elaborating useful recommendations, USSR representative V.L. Israelyan stated. However, the implementation of this potential is only possible if all states show the political will to reach agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. In our view, the Soviet delegate continued, the collective efforts made at the UN Disarmament Commission must lead to constructive results promoting the ending and reversal of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the removal of the war threat. The Soviet Union will continue to cooperate fully with all states that are prepared to promote the achievement of positive results in the commission's work through specific, practical actions.

The USSR delegate expressed confidence that this international forum is capable of successfully coping with the tasks entrusted to it by the first UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament and elaborating useful recommendations on various aspects of this most pressing problem.

CSO: 5200/1206

GENERAL

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN GIVES MAGAZINE INTERVIEW ON NUCLEAR THREAT

LD151013 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Soviet Scientists' Committee for Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat, Yevgeniy Velikhov, has given an interview to the popular Moscow magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN, SCIENCE AND LIFE, with a circulation of 3 million, on the possible consequences of a nuclear war.

Yevgeniy Velikhov points out that the hopes that life on earth will continue after a nuclear conflict are futile. Scientists of the Soviet Union, the United States, and other countries after scrupulous calculations have come to the conclusion that even less than 1 percent of the total yield of the nuclear charges stockpiled to date is enough to deliver a lethal strike on our civilization. A nuclear catastrophe, should it break out, would have global consequences. The nuclear night and the nuclear winter will be inevitable. The sun will for a long time disappear in the clouds of dust raised by nuclear blasts and in the smoke rising from huge fires. The temperature on the earth's surface will drop by tens of degrees. The flux of ultraviolet radiation will increase several times, killing life on the planet. The atomic power stations--there are 250 of them around the world--will be destroyed, which will markedly aggravate the radioactive contamination of the terrain.

Modern civilization is vulnerable even to conventional weapons. The further modernization of weapons of mass destruction, Yevgeniy Velikhov says, is suicidal. And yet the star wars program put forward by the United States is aimed at modernizing such weapons. The talk in the West that so far we deal only with research is nothing but an attempt to mislead the world public. All modern weapons are the result of one purely scientific research.

There is still another aspect of the problem, Yevgeniy Velikhov goes on. According to Washington's plans, the American system of space defense is to be capable of destroying 1,000 intercontinental ballistic missiles within 100 seconds. The question is: What missiles is the United States going to destroy? Obviously Soviet; but it is an open secret that this country has pledged it will never under any circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons. Soviet missiles will be used against the United States only in one case--if the United States starts a nuclear war on the Soviet Union.

So the real purpose of the American Strategic Defense Initiative is clear: It is not needed for protection from a Soviet attack, which is a myth; it is designed for attack.

What is more, Yevgeniy Velikhov points out, whereas the creation of a full-scale space defense is a matter of the future the targeting of missiles with the help of space means is a reality of today. What I mean, he says, is the American global satellite positional system NAVSTAR. It is one of the most important programs of the United States Defense Department. The work on the programs began as early as 1967. The system is expected to go into operation in a mere 2 years. One doesn't have to be an expert in armaments to understand that with its high accuracy--the error does not exceed 10 meters--the system becomes a means of first strike and not of strategic defense.

CSO: 5200/1208



GENERAL

USSR ACADEMIC CONTRASTS EAST, WEST PEACE MOVEMENTS, ARMS POLICIES

AU220601 Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYE NAUKI in Russian No 2, Mar 85 (signed to press 26 Feb 85) pp 7-21

[Article by Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Social Sciences Section of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and chairman of the Scientific Council for Research of Peace and Disarmament Problems: "Contemporary Antiwar Movement and the Policy of Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Mankind is passing through one of the most responsible periods in its history. The question essentially involved today in this connection is whether mankind will be able to insure the further progressive development of civilization on earth, or whether life itself on our planet will perish in the flames of a thermonuclear conflagration. There is no more important and urgent global problem than the problem of insuring peace, the security of the peoples, arms limitation and disarmament. The creation of any kind of real conditions for progress toward solutions for all mankind's other global problems is unthinkable without progress along the road to this goal.

And is it possible to speak about the protection of human rights while at the same time disregarding the fact that the strategy of the super-armed United States and NATO in deluded pursuit of military superiority over the other side is pushing the world to the brink of an all-annihilating catastrophe and flouts the basis of all basic rights of man and mankind, the right to life.

The position, words and work of world science acquire exceptional importance in the situation that has developed. It is the duty of scientists, first and foremost, to tell the truth about the possible consequences of a thermonuclear war, to warn against unleashing such a war, to point out real ways of insuring security, and thereby to activate the struggle for peace everywhere.

In recent years, Soviet scientists, together with their foreign colleagues, have done a great deal to elucidate the scale of the threatening danger and to mobilize international public opinion in the struggle against it. Characteristic in this connection, for instance, is the resounding response received in the world by the decisions of the All-Union Conference of Scientists To Save Mankind From the Threat of Nuclear War, for Disarmament and Peace which was held in Moscow in the spring of 1983. Prominent representatives of science in other parts of the world also participated in the conference. The engagement

of scientists in this direction is intensifying. The growing attention paid to their voices and the trust in their judgments, appraisals and forecasts among the broadest circles of world public attest to this.

It goes without saying that scientists cannot restrict themselves merely to warnings about the inevitable catastrophic consequences of a nuclear conflict for life on earth. Their task (and this applies especially to the social sciences) is to reliably point out the source of danger and to reveal that mystery, in Lenin's words, in which war is born. The problems of war and peace, just like all other global problems after all, do not exist on their own. They are inseparable from the world's social contradictions, from the level of development and the nature of class structure of various countries, and from the policy of the ruling classes. Without analyzing all these factors it is impossible to uncover the deep causes of the exacerbation of the international situation, to lay bare the sources of the threat of war, and, consequently, to find and propose the means of counteracting this threat.

The attempts, encountered in bourgeois scientific literature, to avoid raising the question of responsibility for the aggravation of international tension and for stepping up the arms race, either by blaming both sides "equally" or, in the final analysis, to blame "technology," are scientifically untenable. And what is more, they are harmful and dangerous because they are capable of giving an incorrect direction to the peace struggle or of pushing it from its correctly chosen path.

All this is directly related to the antiwar movement of the contemporary period. The fact that this movement has grown enormously and has gained unprecedented influence on the masses testifies to the profound positive change that has taken place in the awareness of millions of people who no longer want to be reconciled to the course of preparing for a "victorious" nuclear war and of endless increase of weapons. No matter in what part of the world they may live, people basically want one and the same thing: peace, security and fruitful international cooperation. The closeness of their ideals, goals and strivings form a very important basis for the antiwar movement and the foundation of this new specific social and historical commonality.

At the same time, this movement, which is general-democratic in character, is distinguished (and it cannot but be distinguished) by the diversity of its social make-up, by the contradictory nature of the political positions adopted by its participants, and by the ideological dissimilarities and, at times, even irreconcilability of views. Of course, it is this plurality that attests to the support of an overwhelming majority of the earth's population for the cause of peace that represents the strength of the movement, but at the same time, it also hides its potential difficulties.

First of all, it is impossible not to take into account the essential differences between the peace movement in the socialist states, including the Soviet Union, and the antiwar movement in the capitalist countries which emanate first and foremost from the confrontation of the two sociopolitical systems.

[AU220602] The USSR's course aimed at peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and at achieving durable peace for all peoples is shared by all citizens of the country. All Soviet people actively support the Peace Program worked out by the CPSU. Consequently, the antiwar movement here includes virtually the entire adult population. Thus, in 1983 and 1984 alone, more than 100 million Soviet people participated in the demonstrations, meetings and manifestations against the siting of the destabilizing "Euro-strategic" weapons in Europe. It is the result of the social homogeneity of our society that there were no disagreements among the ranks of participants in these actions and that the demands and slogans were made and raised completely unanimously although the solution of a number of problems, including especially those connected with the forms of the movement, the methods or organization, and the search for new methods of antimilitarist propaganda was most certainly not simple.

The main thing is that the ideas of the Soviet antiwar movement, including both those which it has developed itself (for instance, the slogan "No! to all nuclear missiles in the East and the West") and those which it has borrowed from the arsenal of its friends (in particular, the demand of antimilitarists in the United States for "freezing" the production of nuclear weapons), have found their adequate expression in the Soviet Union's peaceful initiatives in the international arena. And in other socialist countries, too, the peace movement embraces nearly the entire population in complete accord with the policy of the states. Some people in the West are surprised by this conformity of the slogans of social movements with the policies of the governments. But there is nothing surprising in this because insuring durable peace on earth is the goal both of the public and the governments of socialist countries, the general goal of the socialist community.

For understandable reasons, the situation is a great deal more difficult in the antiwar movement in capitalist countries. Its participants represent qualitatively different classes and social groups, which cannot but reflect on the degree of their consistency in the antimilitarist struggle, on the forms of their actions, on the specific characteristics of their concrete demands and slogans, and on the alternatives defended by them. Furthermore, the antiwar movement in the West is massively influenced by the militarist and promilitarist propaganda machine, which strives to disorient it, confuse it and poison it with the venom of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. The state organs, police and courts in many capitalist countries are bringing down merciless repressions on the fighters for peace, treating them as criminals and setting the rest of the population, the ultrarightists, neofascists and others against them. The main difficulty of the antiwar movement here is the fact that the U.S. Government and its NATO allies ignore the peaceful initiatives of the public of their own countries, avoid in every possible way even considering them, and, at the same time, continue to intensify their policy aimed at achieving the nuclear missile superiority and at militarization of economy and all of social life.

In this condition mutual understanding, mutual assistance, and solidarity between antiwar forces of all countries are especially important, as is the ability to clearly perceive the sources of the growing threat of war, to find

the slogans and goals of key significance at the given moment, and to perfect the ways and means of the struggle to fulfill them. It seems that here, too, scientists, including those engaged in the research on the antiwar movement itself, are called upon to play a major positive role. Strange as it may be, until now the contemporary antiwar movement has not been a subject of fundamental studies by progressive scientists of the world to the extent that is dictated by necessity. However, the efforts of progressive antimilitarist scientists could essentially enrich the contents of the discussions conducted within the movement itself and thereby stimulate its self-awareness, assist it in its correct orientation and, consequently, in the fulfillment of its historical role.

One of the most important achievements of the contemporary antiwar movement is the fact that the commonality of basic aims is beginning more and more to show its effect within it, despite all the diversity and dissimilarity of its component parts and of the forces operating within it. This is primarily the beneficial result of the internal dialogue that has developed within the antiwar movement with unprecedented intensity. One's attention is drawn by the fact that the spontaneous mass antimilitarism of the broadest strata of population (including those totally inexperienced in politics), alarmed by the threat of war, has served as a unifying principle in dialogue and as a special kind of cementing factor. Ordinary people have rejected the logic of the nuclear missile arms race and have refused to believe that the deployment of new first-strike nuclear weapons in Western Europe could strengthen security and reduce the threat of an annihilating nuclear war.

The promilitarist press and the reactionary politicians have made energetic efforts to discredit these expressions of mass awareness as allegedly being harmful and incompetent. Imperialist propaganda is spreading the myth that the "hand of Moscow" is actively involved in the antiwar movements, bourgeois ideologues "gravely" lecture in the press that "fear is a poor counselor" and that "responsible decisions are not made in the street," and the like.

Meanwhile, today it is a fact that the most weighty words in discussions on peace in recent years have been uttered precisely by "the street," by that mass of ordinary people who frequently place no great trust in arguments, relying more on their own common sense and feelings. This phenomenon merits special attention. It seems to us that the concentrated experience of the preceding antiwar struggle has made an imprint on the mass antiwar protest of our period, having enriched the mass awareness and influenced the formation of alternative thinking on questions of security among various strata of population.

[AU220603] The masses--and the broadest masses at that--have now essentially surpassed the level at which they were in the fifties or even in the sixties, that is, in the period of relatively passive actions such as "without us" or "without me" movements. The participants of antiwar actions toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties (in particular, during the campaign against neutron weapons) passed through a major and useful school and mastered specialized knowledge and a large volume of information that had been previously outside their field of vision and interest.

A positive role was played in this connection among others also by some research centers and groups that were formed within the movement itself and which made a considerable contribution to the movement's correct orientation. As a result of their activity, it was not only the individual scientists, experts, and preparatory groups but precisely the masses--tens and hundreds of thousands of antimilitarist activists--who were able to unmask, objectively and with facts and figures in their hands, the mendacious references by NATO strategists to the need to restore the "balance of forces" that had allegedly been disrupted by the Soviet Union. Antimilitarist activists themselves understood and were able to explain to others that the new American missiles in Europe are intended exclusively for a first, "disarming" strike against the USSR and its allies.

As distinct from the past (we only recall speculations of advocates of militarist preparations and rearming in the fifties), the masses in the West are now able to more closely examine the foreign policy of the USSR and of the other socialist countries and to evaluate their peaceful initiatives. They rejected the analogy--forced upon public opinion--between the Pershing missiles and the Soviet medium-range SS-20 missiles that are intended as a replacement of obsolete analogous missiles and in no way change the existing military-strategic balance.

As a result, there is a fact that deserves special attention: Precisely the masses have worked out the main slogan of the campaign in recent years, the slogan of not allowing the siting of new American missiles in Europe. The antiwar organizations have received this demand from the broadest public, proposing it as the key peaceful alternative to the militarist course of the U.S. ruling circles. The continuing process of the advancing maturity of the antiwar movement has found expression in this: The impulses and demands, originating among the masses themselves and assuming their final and clear character in the form of slogans formulated by the vanguard forces, are returning to the movement to take hold of it and give it a new scope.

In the course of internal discussions and multilateral dialogue, the antiwar movement has not only worked out the basic, leading and decisive slogan of the moment but it has also raised a number of other more particular (or, on the contrary, more general and calculated for the longer term) ideas, proposals and projects. As distinct from the main slogan, many of these ideas and concepts are not built on the foundation of the masses and quite frequently belong only to individual organizations. At the same time, these ideas (even if they are criticized or disputed by other trends) are of major interest as a testimony to the growing creative force of the movement and to the search for approaches to solving difficult and complicated problems connected with the creation of prerequisites for real disarmament and for establishing peace without weapons.

The worldwide nature of the contemporary antiwar movement, the unprecedented breadth of the sociopolitical forces represented in it, and the participation in the movement of the mass strata of the public of countries with different social systems--all this represents one of the important sources of the growth of the movement's potential opportunities to influence the development of the

international situation and the solving of the cardinal problems of the preservation and consolidation of peace. In the present aggravated international conditions, the realization of these opportunities is connected to a great extent with the prospects for mutual understanding and interaction primarily between the two main detachments of the movement, that is, the defenders of peace in the socialist states and the antiwar public in the capitalist countries. Progress in this direction is extraordinarily important for transforming the worldwide antiwar movement of the public into a more effective factor of world politics, a factor that will really contribute to a turn from confrontation to detente and international cooperation.

We are far from underestimating the difficulties connected with this problem. The participants in the antiwar movements in the West and East are acting under different conditions, solving different tasks, and struggling in different ways for an antiwar political course corresponding to general interests. Disagreements arise and cannot but arise between them especially in connection with the problems concerning the determination of priorities and emphases in their concrete actions. The opponents of detente and disarmament try to speculate on this fact and strive to split and divide the peace-loving public, and to set the antiwar movement in the West and the peace movement in the socialist countries against each other and push them apart.

Counteractions against these attempts are a task of principled importance. A radical turn in the course of world events toward a revival of detente and international cooperation can only be made as a result of active engagement of peace-loving states and the efforts of a strong united worldwide antiwar movement. But under conditions of isolation of the antiwar movement in the capitalist countries from the mass peace movement in the socialist countries, for which the advocates of "cold war" strive, it would be much more difficult to achieve this lofty goal.

[AU220604] In the present very difficult international situation, it is especially important for the broad antiwar forces in the West and East to clearly recognize the vital interests that are common to all of them. Guided by these interests, they must jointly search for points of contact that will contribute to solving the problem of preservation and consolidation of peace. Emphasizing precisely these tasks should not be understood as an aspiration to disregard the objectively existing ideological and political differences within the antiwar movement, or to avoid discussions about critical topics. We are in favor of discussing any questions that trouble the participants in the antiwar movement in the West and East. However, what is important is to overcome disagreements on concrete issues on the basis of respect for the autonomy and equality of all detachments of the contemporary antiwar movement for the sake of the ultimate goal, the goal of preventing a thermonuclear catastrophe and preserving and consolidating peace.

One of the prime tasks of dialogue within the framework of the antiwar movement, and primarily between the public in socialist and capitalist states, is that of overcoming prejudices and wrong ideas about one another, and assisting understanding of the real views and positions of the sides, which are often deliberately distorted by opponents of the antiwar movement. Definite progress

has been achieved in this sphere in recent years. This is attested to by the successful results of major international forums of defenders of peace from many countries which were held during 1983-84 and at which antiwar organizations and movements from both the East and the West were broadly represented. These include: The World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War (Prague), the Second World Conference: A Dialogue on the Problems of Disarmament and Detente (Vienna), the Conference-Consultation of Nongovernmental Organizations on the Problems of the World Campaign for Disarmament and the Prevention of Nuclear War (Geneva), a session of the Special Committee of Nongovernmental Organizations for Disarmament (Geneva), the All-European Conference of Representatives of National Peace Movements (Athens), and sessions of the World Peace Council.

Analysis of the documents adopted by these forums shows that a fairly broad range of coinciding concrete demands was determined:

In the sphere of nuclear missile systems in Europe, the main demand is that NATO's decision to deploy 572 American first-strike missiles in Western Europe be annulled and that missiles already deployed there be removed from the continent;

In the sphere of the global curtailment of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament, slogans support freezing and reducing nuclear arsenals, totally banning and liquidating accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons, conducting international negotiations for this purpose, and concluding appropriate treaties;

In the sphere of lessening the risk of an outbreak of nuclear war, there is a demand to decisively condemn nuclear war, demand that the nuclear powers reject the first use of nuclear weapons and pursue a policy of detente, and demand the break up of military blocs;

In other spheres, there is a demand that all forms of mass destruction weapons be banned, including the building of new types of these weapons and the utilization of outer space for military purposes, and also that conventional weapons and military expenditure be reduced and military resources be channeled into satisfying peaceful needs.

The coinciding demands of "Western" and "Eastern" peace movements are not exhausted by the examples cited. But even they give a clear idea of the process of the drawing together of the sides' positions in the interests of fulfilling tasks common to all and of the concretization of the general platform of antiwar social forces on key issues in the struggle to prevent a nuclear war, curb the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Of particular significance in the contemporary situation is intensified dialogue and also serious and frank discussion of issues regarding which the sides still adopt different approaches, vagueness exists and disagreements arise. There is no doubt that the central place here is occupied by the problems of really reducing the danger of war and curbing both the nuclear missile and conventional arms race.

In the conditions of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe that has now begun and the forced countermeasures taken by the socialist states, many participants in antiwar actions regard the problem of finding ways of halting and reversing the process of building up nuclear weapons in a particularly serious light. It should be noted that in the numerous statements made on this matter the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe, which began at the end of 1983, is characterized, with total justification, as an adventurist action aimed at the further quantitative and qualitative escalation of arms on the part of the United States and its NATO allies. In this respect, in a number of cases the thesis is developing that in the new situation the Soviet Union should take the unilateral initiative of freezing its nuclear weapons, and doubts are expressed regarding the expediency of the series of reciprocal measures it has adopted together with allied countries for the purpose of strengthening its defense capabilities.

This opinion, we deeply believe, is erroneous. It should be emphasized that the countermeasures taken by the USSR and other countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact are by no means aimed at further whipping up the nuclear arms race in Europe. They are of a forced nature and were provoked exclusively by the appearance of new American missiles on the continent. These reciprocal actions are not aimed at gaining military superiority, but at wrecking the adventurist plans of the American administration, which is actively preparing for a nuclear war. What is more, the aforementioned measures are of a limited nature and are kept strictly within the limits of what is necessary to maintain the balance of forces and to neutralize the concrete danger emanating from the United States and NATO, and emanating in particular from those areas where the new American missiles are located.

[AU220605] And in the new situation, which has become more complicated as a result of the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet state, which reflects the interests of all our people, continues to expend energetic efforts in order to break the dangerous course of events. It persistently urges the leaders of the United States and the West European states to once again weigh up all the consequences with which both their own peoples and the whole of mankind are threatened by the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of these missiles in Western Europe.

Also unfounded are attempts to represent the Soviet measures to maintain its necessary defense might as the reflection of a desire to create the potential for carrying out a first nuclear strike. Soviet security policy and Soviet defensive military doctrine are oriented toward preventing war, protecting the peoples from aggression and defending peace. They proceed from the lack of prospects in nuclear war and from the absence of a reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

A graphic example of the defensive nature of the USSR's military policy is its unilateral adoption of the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This obligation is not simply a declarative statement, but a step of great practical significance.



Thus, the Soviet measures are of a strictly defensive nature and are not oriented toward creating an overwhelming military superiority, and certainly not toward unleashing a nuclear war. Achieving political, military, or any other goals is not connected with nuclear war. There are no such concepts as "first strike," "warning strike," "preemptive strike," and so forth in Soviet defensive military doctrine. The Soviet Union does not aspire to the mass production of offensive weapons, to numerical superiority in nuclear warheads, to imitation of U.S. actions in the sphere of escalating military expenditure, and so forth. The countermeasures taken by the Soviet side in the military sphere, including in Europe, are aimed at neutralizing the military advantages that the United States counts on gaining in order to pursue a policy of blackmail and nuclear aggression. The USSR's countermeasures are essential in order to restrain the other side from reckless attempts to shatter our peaceful life and destroy the security of the entire socialist community.

One sometimes hears allegations in the antiwar movement in the West that the measures adopted by the USSR in response to the deployment of American missiles in Europe are of little use, because as a result of a further arms race on the continent the level of security of the USSR, Europe and the whole world will inevitably fall. Of course, the level of security of the USSR and of other European countries would be so much the higher, the greater the success in lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe. Proceeding precisely from this principle, the USSR proposed freeing Europe from nuclear weapons--both tactical and intermediate-range--or, as a start, fundamentally reducing nuclear weapons on both sides on the basis of the principle of parity. But this proposal was rejected, and the United States embarked on implementing a long-term program for sharply increasing intermediate-range missiles on the European continent, having wrecked negotiations both on strategic weapons and on nuclear weapons in Europe. The aim of this policy is to break the existing balance of forces, gain military superiority, and build up a completely new nuclear arsenal intended by virtue of its qualitative parameters for carrying out a first--"disarming"--strike, that is, for striking strategic systems, command centers, and communications means in the USSR. Precisely within this context, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries were compelled to adopt the necessary countermeasures, because there was no other way of bridling those who nurture the mad idea of a first nuclear strike. Without these countermeasures, the peace and tranquillity of the peoples of Europe and other continents would be threatened by a still greater danger. If such measures had not been adopted and the United States had succeeded in gaining strategic superiority, there is no doubt that the temptation for adventurist-minded politicians and members of the military to arrange a test of forces would increase, and likewise their confidence of success. And the situation in respect to general security would be even more alarming than it is now.

What has been said, of course, in no way reduces the historic significance of the task of curbing the nuclear arms race and setting it in reverse. The resolving of this cardinal problem is the way to insuring reliable security for all.

The Soviet concepts to defense capability, the balance of forces, and equal security are precisely oriented toward strenuous actions in favor of peaceful

coexistence and the strengthening of international trust, and also toward extensive, comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and all other states in fulfilling the tasks of curbing the arms race and consistently lowering the level of military confrontation. And there are no grounds for likening these concepts in any way to the doctrines current in certain military-political circles in NATO countries of a "balance of fear," "nuclear deterrence," constant acceleration in the qualitative arms race, and hostile confrontation between states belonging to the two systems.

Let us take, for example, the problem of nuclear weapons, the balance of nuclear forces, and nuclear deterrence. The stand taken by the USSR in this matter is clear. Unlike the United States, the Soviet Union is against competition in the build up of nuclear arsenals. The USSR was and remains a consistent advocate of banning and destroying all forms of nuclear weapons. Soviet proposals on this score have long been submitted for consideration by the corresponding international forums. However, discussion of these proposals is being blocked by the United States and its closest allies.

[AU220606] Recognizing the necessity for a balance of forces and guaranteed stability in the military-strategic sphere, the Soviet Union strives to create a security system which would be based primarily on a peaceful policy. As far as the USSR is concerned, possessing nuclear weapons makes sense exclusively for the purpose of showing a potential aggressor that any attempt to attack us would be suicidal for him. Thus, it is only a question of deterrence and defense, and of forced efforts dictated by historical experience and real dangers. In the Soviet concept of security, an important place is given to the thesis that the situation of the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and throughout the world must be utilized as a transitional stage for progressing along the path of consistently reducing all nuclear weapons on the basis of reciprocity and equal security.

In the contemporary situation, particularly essential and important is a creative search for ways which in the new, more complex conditions could break the spiral of the arms race and prevent a nuclear catastrophe. But would this happen if the USSR were to comply with proposals that, in the conditions of an escalation in nuclear weapons on the part of the United States and NATO and the threat of these weapons being used to carry out a first strike, it unilaterally agrees to freeze its own nuclear weapons and refrain from adopting countermeasures? Would such a decision be conducive to reciprocal restraint on the part of the American leadership? Obviously, these questions can only be answered in the negative.

As is well known, acquiring the ability to carry out an "accurate first strike" is the aim of the strategic course of the present U.S. administration. Washington's strategy of "direct confrontation" with the USSR envisages gaining "complete and indisputable" military superiority, being the first to use nuclear weapons, and "prevailing" in a nuclear conflict. The military policy directive drawn up by the U.S. Department of Defense for 1984-88 officially states the aim of destroying socialism as a sociopolitical system. To all appearances, the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe are assigned a strike role in these plans: to break the existing approximate

balance of forces, form a nuclear missile base on the European continent for the purposes of carrying out a first strike and waging various forms of nuclear war--"limited," "regional," "protracted," and so forth. The fact that the U.S. leadership is taking practical steps to carry out these plans is also attested to by the deployment of American missiles in Europe specially designed for carrying out a first, "disarming" strike.

Of course, intensified political pressure on the part of the mass peace movement could create a powerful counterweight to Washington's reckless plans in the future. However, the stark reality is that, even in the present period of unprecedented growth in the activeness of antiwar social forces in the United States, the FRG, Great Britain and a number of other NATO countries, the aggressive group of U.S. ruling circles and their allies nevertheless continue to implement large-scale, offensive military programs, deploy first-strike American missiles in Europe, and step up other military preparations.

Naturally, the socialist community could not help and cannot help but consider this fact of reality if it is not to weaken its own ability to stand up to pressure and blackmail on the part of politicians who have declared a "crusade" against socialism and who strive to provide this adventurist premise with a concrete nuclear missile basis. The corresponding countermeasures taken by the USSR and other states in the socialist community are oriented toward making the potential aggressor realise that it would be disadvantageous for him to begin direct military actions against the countries of socialism.

If U.S. and NATO leaders were really prepared to renounce their attempts to gain military superiority over others, they have had more than sufficient occasion to demonstrate this willingness. Such an opportunity has been provided by the USSR's major unilateral initiatives, including that of introducing a moratorium on the deployment of Soviet intermediate-range missiles and reducing their number. Such an opportunity has also been provided by the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to be the first to introduce antisatellite weapons into outer space. U.S. reaction to these acts of military restraint has been simple: The White House has invariably responded to them by forcing the pace of implementing more and more new programs for building and deploying nuclear weapons, and it has refused to take on any commitments itself regarding limitations in this sphere. The Washington administration blocks progress in the most diverse spheres of arms limitation and disarmament: preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space, banning chemical weapons, ceasing the testing of nuclear weapons, taking practical steps to prevent a nuclear war, freezing nuclear arsenals, implementing confidence measures in Europe, and so forth.

As far as the USSR is concerned, it has proposed and upholds a broad and realistic program for measures, the implementation of which would make it possible to break the destructive spiral of the arms race, reverse it, and insure a decisive turn toward radical steps in the sphere of disarmament. The package of proposals put forward by the USSR includes, in particular, immediately freezing all nuclear arsenals, preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space, radically lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe,

limiting and fundamentally reducing strategic weapons, banning and destroying chemical weapons, and adopting measures to reduce military expenditure.

The Soviet Union upholds the proposal that all nuclear powers regard as of paramount importance in their policies the task of preventing a nuclear war, and base their relations on norms pursuing the aim of peace, including the obligation to achieve step by step and on the basis of the principle of equal security a reduction in nuclear weapons until they are totally liquidated in all their forms.

[AU220607] Renewal of the political process leading to nuclear disarmament would be assisted to a considerable extent by the adoption of Soviet proposals to restore and strengthen international trust, which have been introduced at the Stockholm conference. They include both large-scale steps of a political and international-legal nature (rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons, and a proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force between the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO member-states), and measures of a military-technical nature. The adoption of these proposals would be a major contribution to strengthening international security and would facilitate the adoption of urgent measures in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. The Statement by the USSR Council of Ministers, approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 12 April 1984, confirms the Soviet Union's readiness to "negotiate on radical measures to limit and reduce arms on the equitable basis of the principle of parity and equal security." (Footnote 1) (IZVESTIYA, 13 April 1984)

However, the efforts of one side alone cannot break the spiral of the arms race and certainly cannot reverse it. Reciprocal efforts by nuclear powers, extensive and active cooperation between all states, more effective participation by peace-loving forces in the struggle for disarmament, and the overcoming of resistance on the part of those circles of bourgeois society which, for various motives, are not interested in detente, disarmament, and the adoption of other measures to eliminate the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, are necessary for this.

The Soviet Union's proposal to conduct negotiations with the United States on a whole complex of mutually connected issues relating to the nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate-range nuclear weapons was an event of world significance. The peace-loving public received with great satisfaction the news that the USSR and the United States had agreed to begin new talks with the aim of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on a whole complex of mutually connected problems relating to nuclear and space weapons. In this respect the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are in favor of the subject, aims, and tasks of these talks being clearly determined from the very outset. The world has not forgotten how, under cover of arms limitation and reduction talks, U.S. leaders began an unprecedented build up of nuclear weapons.

Under the influence of the firm and active peace-loving policies of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries, and growing antimilitarist actions by the broad world public, the American administration has been compelled to resort to disguising its aggressive course, to use "peace-loving" rhetoric, and to lavish magnificent declarations of its "devotion to peace."

But the peoples have now learned to judge an attitude to peace not by words, but by real deeds, real steps to reduce arms, and practical measures in the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The qualitatively new, dangerous situation connected with an escalation in the nuclear arms race cannot help but give rise to increasing concern among the broadest strata of the population in various countries in both East and West, and also cannot help but prompt social thinking to active search for ways of getting out of the impasses engendered by the growth in arms and the build up of mass destruction weapons throughout the world. The aforementioned proposals made by the USSR envisage real paths leading to a change for the better in the entire international situation, and to the curtailment and reversing of the process of armament.

But we do not believe that these proposals alone merit attention. Interesting ideas and initiatives also come from representatives of various sectors of the peace-loving community in the West, who, like us, are alarmed by the threatening trends in international development, particularly in the sphere of weapons. We are prepared to openly discuss these ideas and initiatives and to seek those elements in them that follow the direction of safeguarding joint interests and general security. And we remind you that the main principle of the international policies pursued by the countries of the socialist community is that of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and the achievement of universal and lasting peace on earth.

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CSO: 1807/312

GENERAL

TASS CITES SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY BOOKLET ON DISARMAMENT

LD061903 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm June 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important and weighty factor in removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe. Other nuclear powers should follow the Soviet Union's example. This would actually mean a complete ban on the use of those deadly weapons. This is the conclusion drawn in the booklet "Sweden's Policy on Disarmament" that was brought out by Sweden's Foreign Ministry.

Nuclear weapon stockpiles threaten mankind's very existence, it is stressed in the booklet. The gravest threat to life on earth is now presented by the militarization of outer space. The program of "star wars" worked out by the U.S. Administration threatens the globe with a new spiral of the arms race, with the further aggravation of international tension. In these conditions the curbing of the arms race is the only road to the consolidation of peoples' security, the document says. The freezing of nuclear arsenals and a complete ban on the test, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles would be an effective step in this direction.

The idea of turning the north of Europe into a nuclear-free zone is widely supported by the majority of the population of northern countries, it is said in the booklet. The creation of such a zone would consolidate the security of the peoples of the region, would promote the preservation of a stable situation in Nordic countries, would have a favourable effect on the situation in Europe as a whole and would be an important contribution to the efforts to rid the continent of nuclear weapons.

CSO: 5200/1198

GENERAL

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER ON INF, CONVENTIONAL FORCES, SDI

PM281517 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25-26 May 85 p 2

[Interview with Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, by Serge Maffert; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Is there at present a balance of military forces in Europe? Do the new Soviet (SS-22 and SS-23) missiles counterbalance the deployment of the Pershing II's and U.S. cruise missiles in Western Europe?

Answer: A military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact has been established and endures in Europe. This applies to both nuclear and conventional forces. For several years the quantity of nuclear devices on both sides in Europe has been more or less equal. As regards medium-range nuclear weapons, the figure has been about 1,000 units on each side. An approximate balance has also been maintained as regards shorter-range nuclear weapons.

The new U.S. missiles deployed in certain West European countries pose a qualitatively new kind of threat to us by virtue of their military and strategic nature. It is above all a question of the surprise factor which Washington believes can take effect, owing to those missiles' very short flying time and their concealed approach to their targets. We took this into account when we took our countermeasures. Among other things, the longer-range Soviet tactical and operational missiles deployed in the territory of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia have comparable characteristics as regards their flying time to the regions where new U.S. nuclear missiles are deployed.

The U.S. and NATO attempts to disrupt the European nuclear balance to their own advantage by deploying Pershing II's and long-range cruise missiles have failed. In view of the increased nuclear threat posed to the Warsaw Treaty by those missiles, the Soviet Union and its allies have taken adequate countermeasures.

Thanks to the countermeasures adopted by the Warsaw Pact, the nuclear balance has been restored, but of course at a higher level that is more dangerous for the peoples of Europe. No West European NATO country has benefited in terms of security, while the possibility of a nuclear conflict has increased. The USSR's recent initiative concerning a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe are an appeal for practical actions with a view to halting the dangerous course of events. Now it is the West's turn. We hope that the NATO countries will not waste this opportunity to improve the political climate in Europe.

As for conventional forces and weapons, the situation is at present as follows: The NATO bloc is ahead of the Warsaw Pact countries as regards manpower, the number of combat ready divisions, and antitank weapons. It has more or less the same number of guns and tanks as the Warsaw Pact and slightly fewer tactical aircraft. Overall, an approximate parity exists as regards conventional weapons too.

It must not be forgotten, however, that not only does NATO's military doctrine not rule out the possibility of an initiative in the use of nuclear weapons, but it is in fact based on this very dangerous concept for the cause of peace. For instance, U.S. General Rogers, the present allied supreme commander in Europe, openly calls for recourse to nuclear weapons "from the earliest stage in an East-West military conflict."

The possibility of a nuclear first strike and therefore of the unleashing of a nuclear war in Europe stems from the very policy of the United States. Therefore, it is only a step from a military conflict in this region to the world war which it could spark off.

The desire of the USSR and its allies to avert both a nuclear disaster and military conflicts of any kind between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is proved by the USSR's unilateral pledge not to take the initiative to resort to nuclear weapons and by our proposals concerning nonuse of armed force in interstate relations.

As far as the missions of the USSR's tactical and operational nuclear forces are concerned, they stem from the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine, which rules out the concept of a "first strike." Their principal objective, however, is to deter the potential aggressor from a nuclear adventure and to be ready to inflict a response.

Question: On what basis could one envisage a proportional reduction of military forces in Europe?

Answer: The position of the Warsaw Pact member-states on the question of a reduction of armed forces and armaments is clear-cut and constant.

Such reductions can occur only on the basis of parity and as they do not jeopardize the security of any state involved in such an accord. In this specific instance neither NATO nor the Warsaw Pact must try to secure unilateral advantages. Proceeding from the existence of a military parity in Europe, we believe that a weakening of the East-West military confrontation inevitably depends on mutual and balanced measures aimed at reducing the weapons and Armed Forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

There are no weapons which the Warsaw Pact organization refuses to reduce on a reciprocal basis. This applies both to conventional and to nuclear weapons.

If the socialist countries' proposals were to be adopted at the Vienna talks, substantial reductions of weapons and armed forces would take place in the center of Europe, where the situation is particularly dangerous because of this region's oversaturation with weapons and troops.

In this field we have given the West many examples of prudence and restraint. It is enough to recall the withdrawal from the GDR in 1980 of 1,000 tanks as well as a contingent of 20,000 men with their combat weapons and equipment, and our willingness to withdraw from central Europe an additional 20,000 Soviet troops in a year as long as the other side withdraws 13,000 U.S. troops from there at the same time. It is not our fault that the Vienna negotiations have been deadlocked for 12 years.



At the Geneva negotiations we are recommending a substantial lowering of the nuclear confrontation in Europe. We have declared our readiness to come to an agreement on the withdrawal of all tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons from the continent. We are also willing to accept other solutions that maintain a fair balance of nuclear forces in Europe, granting no military advantages to either side.

Question: But can one expect an end to the nuclear deterrent, such expectations having been fed by the results of the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva? To what extent could Reagan's SDI and the "space shield" being developed in the United States disrupt the present strategic balance? How would the Soviet Union respond to this?

Answer: We have never been advocates of nuclear deterrence in our military policy. Neither do we believe that such a deterrence is inevitable. It has been brought about by a terrible reality of our century -- the existence of nuclear weapons, possessed by two opposing military and political alliances. It is well known that peace built on an imbalance of forces is unstable. The more clearly the aspiration to superiority is manifested in U.S. foreign policy, the less stable are the foundations of world security and the greater the danger of war. Fear breeds mistrust, which is a bad counselor, especially in the military field.

How can we reach the end of the tunnel? It is necessary to eliminate the actual material basis of deterrence, that is, eliminate nuclear weapons and, as the first step, halt the arms race which is, for the United States, nothing but a race to military superiority. There is only one course open: to avert an arms race in space and to end the arms race on earth. This must be the objective of the participants in the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in Geneva, which must eventually result in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world, if the spirit and letter of the accord reached by the USSR and the United States in January are honored. To sum up, we are in favor of the goal of these talks being reached by means of effective accords.

The so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," or, more specifically, the announced research program into an antimissile defense system in space, is already raising the temperature in the world and destabilizing the strategic situation. Washington tries to reassure the public by using the term "defense," but in fact, by creating, as envisaged, an impermeable "antimissile shield" and thus reducing virtually to nil the capability of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces to perform their deterrent role, the United States expects to guarantee itself the ability to inflict a massive first strike with its nuclear missiles without running the risk of reprisals. All this will drastically increase the risks of nuclear war. This is the danger of the "defense initiative." This viewpoint is confirmed by the U.S. plans to step up its offensive strategic forces, which have been substantially renewed thanks to the armed forces' being equipped with MX and Trident missiles systems and B-1B bombers carrying cruise missiles.

In this connect one may share the opinion of certain members of the French Government who believe that the use of space in accordance with the U.S. "star wars" plans actually implies an increase in armaments. They are also correct when they say that it is preferable to maintain a balance of forces while reducing them to as low a level as possible. I would only add to that one element of fundamental importance: It is only possible to obtain substantial, major reductions of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons on the constructive, and only fair, basis of the two sides' parity and equal security. The U.S. plans to extend the arms race to space destroy this basis.

As regards our response to the "star wars" program, I will say this: The Soviet Union is a powerful enough state not to tolerate the adoption of a superiority over it either

on earth or in space. As you know, we have sufficient material and intellectual resources to guarantee our security and that of our allies. If the United States proceeds with the implementation of its space program, which is an outright challenge, all we can do is take countermeasures to maintain at the necessary level our capability to inflict an effective retaliatory strike on an aggressor.

Question: The Warsaw Pact organization is 30 years old. Have this organization's strategy and structure altered since its foundation?

Answer: Over the past 30 years the strengthening of peace, international detente, and the reduction of the arms race have constituted the principal strategic line for the Warsaw Pact's activities. This line is still the priority.

From the military viewpoint, the inviolable nature of the defensive orientation of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces' activities is a fundamental factor. They have never threatened anyone; they have never been used to threaten other countries; and any kind of aggressive or conquering role is alien to them. Their task has always been to defend socialist gains, to repel potential attacks from abroad, and to maintain the military balance on the Continent of Europe. Over the past 30 years the Warsaw Pact's structure has been improved. Its supreme collegial leadership body, the Political Consultative Committee, has developed. It has had a working body added to it -- the Permanent Committee of Foreign Ministers. The Committee of Defense Ministers has also been formed. The forms and methods of cooperation of the countries and armies of the Warsaw Pact have diversified.

At the end of April, at the meeting of party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the decision to renew the treaty was taken. The states represented at the meeting have never advocated the division of Europe and the world into opposing blocs. More than once they have proposed the simultaneous elimination of the Warsaw Pact and NATO and, as a first step, of their military organizations.

CSO: 5200/1196

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

USSR: GROMYKO VIENNA MEETINGS WITH SCHULTZ, W. EUROPEANS SUMMED UP

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 22, May 85 pp 6-7.

[Article by S. Borisov]

[Text] On May 15, 1955, in the Marble Hall of Belvedere Palace in Vienna the Foreign Ministers of the four allied powers—the U.S.S.R., the U.S., Britain and France, and also their Austrian colleague affixed their signatures to the State Treaty Reestablishing an Independent and Democratic Austria. The conclusion of the State Treaty with Austria was an eloquent example of how the most complex problems of international relations can be solved through negotiations.

The Treaty's 30th anniversary was celebrated in Austria as a national holiday. The Foreign Ministers of a number of countries gathered in Vienna. This confirmed once again that the State Treaty is not only of historical importance but also remains an effective factor of Europe's present-day political life.

All the visiting foreign statesmen and politicians used the opportunity of their stay in Vienna to continue their dialogues and exchange views on the most pressing issues of our time.

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**It is imperative to achieve a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations.**

Andrei Gromyko's conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attracted special attention. The interest in this meeting is understandable, for it is mainly on the Soviet Union and the United States, on the state of relations between them that peace on our planet depends.

The Soviet side made a critical evaluation of the general course of U.S. policy, which, as in the past, shows no signs of any desire to restrain the arms race, scale down tension in various parts of the world and achieve a turn for the better in Soviet-American relations. The main efforts of the two countries should be concentrated on questions of security, on ending the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, and preventing the militarization of outer space. It is these questions that in conformity with the accord reached this January are the subject of the talks in Geneva.

The first round of the talks is over. Some results can be summed up. Regrettably, they cannot be qualified as positive. The United States has unambiguously taken a non-constructive stand. More than

that, it has violated the existing accord on the interconnection of the three aspects of the talks—on the non-militarization of space, on the reduction of strategic arms and on medium-range nuclear weapons in

Europe. Washington in fact refuses to discuss in Geneva the question of preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space. Instead there is talk about the permissibility and usefulness of research and pseudo-scientific theorizing about possible different approaches to this problem. There can be only one conclusion—the U.S. is not yet ready for agreement on curbing the arms race.

On the negotiating table, Andrei Gromyko stressed, lies the precise and clear Soviet proposal—to impose, for the entire duration of the talks, an all-embracing moratorium on all types of arms discussed by the delegations. Such a step could help create favourable climate at the talks. And this was exactly how it was appraised by the world public. The Soviet proposal calls for a thoughtful and responsible attitude and not hasty and groundless statements about its being supposedly unacceptable to the U.S. In furtherance of its line, the U.S.S.R. introduced a temporary unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles and on the intensification of other countermeasures in Europe. All this testifies to the Soviet Union's readiness to meet the other side halfway. But so far the U.S. is doing everything to slow down the course of the talks. This is an indicator of the direction of its policy, which Moscow is obliged to take into account.

Soviet-American relations are not restricted to the fundamental problem of arms reduction. The state of these relations reflects also the situation in various parts of the world. These questions were also discussed in detail at the meeting in Vienna. The Soviet Foreign Minister stated that attempts by certain quarters to dictate their will to independent states, to interfere in their internal affairs are a major source of the present tension in the world. The Middle East, Central America, the south of Africa, and Asia—the explosive situation there could be the subject of a purposeful exchange of views between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Concrete recommendations on the settlement by peaceful means of conflict situations fraught with a threat to international security should be worked out in

the course of this exchange. This could make for an improvement of international affairs and, consequently, Soviet-American relations.

On coming to power, the present U.S. Administration steamrolled the fragile fabric of Soviet-American relations. These relations found themselves reduced to the lowest level in the entire postwar period, frozen for all practical purposes. This situation must be rectified. In Vienna both sides confirmed their interest in this. But the solution of the problem must be acceptable to both sides.

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**Within the framework of the Soviet-French dialogue special attention was given to restraining the arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space.**

Only two months have passed since the visit to the Soviet Union of the French External Relations Minister, Roland Dumas. But international developments that require discussion, the similarity in the approach to a number of problems predetermined the mutual interest in the new meeting of ministers, this time in Vienna. By that time the first round of the Geneva talks had ended. Paris welcomed the beginning of these talks and expressed the hope for their successful conclusion. At the same time, being a nuclear power, France objects to its forces being taken into account at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Neither has the Soviet idea of freezing nuclear arsenals so far gained French support. But notwithstanding strong American pressure, the French leadership is against the creation and deployment of space arms and is critical of Reagan's "strategic defence initiative," believing that its realization could result only in a new spiral of the nuclear-missile arms race and exert a negative impact on the overall strategic stability.

By tradition, Paris evinces special interest in questions of European politics, and favours the continuation of

détente. Like the Soviet Union, France deems it necessary to worthily mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act and impart an additional impulse to all that it stands for.

Andrei Gromyko and Roland Dumas noted with satisfaction the activation of the Soviet-French dialogue, in the political field as well, and declared for its continuation. There are big possibilities here.

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**It is important that the practical actions of the British side should not be at variance with its statements in favour of improving bilateral relations.**

Andrei Gromyko's exchange of views with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe passed in a businesslike atmosphere. A frank assessment was made of the present Tory foreign policy which as a rule is openly oriented on support for Reagan's policy. London calls for strengthening Atlantic solidarity, for building up both the conventional and nuclear arms of the NATO bloc and does not miss opportunities to resort to power politics. Britain's own military expenditures are growing and a large-scale programme of modernizing the British nuclear force is being implemented. Britain was the first to start the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory and urged other NATO countries to follow suit. Discounting some diplomatic nuances, the British, in effect, approve of the American line at the Geneva talks. In short, London's own handwriting in foreign policy affairs is becoming increasingly illegible.

At the same time—and this is a positive feature—Britain favours a search for ways of developing rela-

tions with the Soviet Union, and political dialogue. London is showing interest in economic matters. But here, too, it clearly lacks consistency.

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**By joining the American "star wars" plans the West German government, together with the U.S. Administration, assumes responsibility for the consequences.**

Andrei Gromyko had an important conversation with the Deputy Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The Soviet side sharply criticized West Germany's readiness to take part in research to implement the U.S. space plans. Nobody should be deluded by the word "research" used to describe this project. It is essentially aggressive. And by coming out here at one with the United States and vigorously trying to make other West European countries join it, the West German government, together with the U.S. Administration, is assuming a grave responsibility. For this is a matter of new attempts to disrupt the existing military-strategic parity. Everything is interconnected in the world. It would be naive to think that toeing the American line and direct participation in the United States' military space programmes will not jeopardize West Germany's relations with the U.S.S.R., weighted as they already are by the American Pershing 2s and cruise missiles deployed on West German soil. However regrettable, it is a fact that today the territory of West Germany is the most militarized area in the world. Yet in the relations between the two countries there is what to protect and multiply. One should not forget that a number of existing trade con-

tracts span a period of time right up to next century.

**The conclusion of the State Treaty and the adoption of the law on neutrality exerted a beneficial influence on the fate of the Austrian Republic and the situation in Europe as a whole.**

The Soviet Minister's meetings with Austrian statesmen—President Rudolf Kirchschläger, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz—passed in a friendly spirit, in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding. The Austrians showed much interest in the Geneva talks, in the Soviet Union's efforts to preserve peace and international security. Austria looks forward to the success of international meetings at which questions of disarmament are examined and is sincerely interested in the solution of the key issues of international life. This stand is highly valued in the Soviet Union.

Mutual satisfaction with the development of fruitful Soviet-Austrian cooperation in various fields was expressed. Things are going on well in the trade, economic, scientific and

technological spheres. The volume of trade has nearly doubled during the past five years.

Austria is a neutral country. But its neutrality does not imply passivity. Austria takes part in the Helsinki process and is active in many international forums. A meeting of the participants in the all-European Conference will be held in Vienna in 1986 to assess the first stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and study the question of transition to the second stage. The atmosphere of the meeting and, ultimately, its results depend in many ways on Austria as the host country.

There were many conversations in Vienna. There was not always mutual understanding on all questions. But the Soviet leadership's clear-cut position—that the peoples of the world now have one common enemy, the danger of nuclear war, and one main task, the liquidation of this threat—was brought home to all. By vigorous concerted efforts the insane piling up of nuclear arms must be stopped and their liquidation achieved. The possibility of curbing the aggressive forces exists. Realism and political good will can and must triumph.

CSO: 5200/1226

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

SOVIET EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES U.S. ARMS POLICIES

PM061453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Peace for Europe, Peace for the World"]

[Text] The Soviet public is firmly convinced that the threat of war looming over mankind through the fault of the adventurist circles of imperialism can and must be prevented. If states with different social systems have been able to unite against the threat of Hitler's enslavement, they must, motivated by reason and goodwill, act together just as resolutely against the danger of mankind's annihilation in a nuclear conflagration. This was noted 5 June in Moscow at a conference of representatives of public organizations and founders of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

L.N. Tolkunov, the committee's chairman and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, delivered a report entitled "Lessons of World War II, the Final Act of the All-European Conference, and Topical Tasks of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation." He emphasized that in the years before the war it was the USSR that made persistent proposals to create a system of collective security in Europe. Had the West accepted those proposals, the catastrophe might have been averted.

The defeat of fascism was the result of the pooled efforts of the countries and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition and the selfless struggle of the members of the resistance movement, partisans, and underground fighters -- the antifascists of many countries. At the same time, the peoples know that it is the world's first socialist state, the USSR, that was the decisive force against fascism's malicious plans. War must be combated resolutely before it begins -- that is the most important lesson of the past war. It is this conclusion that lies at the basis of our country's consistent peace-loving course.

The Helsinki conference, the speaker continued, summed up the war's political results and outlined the avenues of states' long-term activity in turning Europe into a continent of lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. Some 33 European states and the United States and Canada fully confirmed the futility of a "from a position of strength" and cold war policy.

The results of the conference proved that there were no victors or vanquished, winners or losers; they marked a victory for reason and became a gain for all those who hold dear peace and security. Detente did not appear in a vacuum, it had a deep political foundation in the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam, which established the principles of

postwar settlement in Europe. These principles were reaffirmed and approved by all European states in Helsinki. The Final Act of the conference enshrined the specific principles of peaceful coexistence in all spheres of relations between states with different social systems, which acquires weight in our nuclear age.

The conference provided incentives in the sphere of political cooperation. Regular meetings between state and government leaders and foreign ministers became the norm of European diplomacy. Forums were held in Belgrade and Madrid and the Stockholm conference is under way. The participants in the conference have officially acknowledged that they are all interested in halting the arms race on the continent.

The past decade has convincingly proved that economic cooperation makes up the material fabric of detente. The Helsinki conference lent new impetus to this cooperation. Suffice it to say that from 1975 through 1983 trade turnover between the East European countries and the European EEC countries nearly doubled. New forms of cooperation appeared.

At the same time, we cannot fail to see a marked cooling of the political climate in Europe which has arisen as a result of the buildup of NATO's military potential and above all the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons on the continent. Across the ocean they are talking irresponsibly of the possibility of a "limited" or "local" nuclear war in Europe. This can be discussed and prepared only by people who are prepared to sacrifice Bonn for Boston and London for Los Angeles. These forces do not want to come to terms with the existence of another, opposite social system.

The desire to achieve military superiority and thus obtain the opportunity to dictate one's will to others undermines the foundations of peaceful coexistence and contradicts the spirit of Helsinki, and places new obstacles on the path of the all-European process. It is therefore no accident that dangerous trends toward the revision of territorial-political realities have been revived especially in the FRG, which fundamentally contradicts the ideas, principles, and provisions of the Final Act.

The United States is seeking superiority over the socialist world and, by relying on naked strength, to reverse the course of historical events. This aim, the report noted, is served by the unrivalled arms race programs, especially the plans to prepare "star wars." The Washington administration's desire to turn near-earth space into an arena of confrontation is particularly alarming.

The implementation of the program for a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements would inexorably lead to an uncontrolled arms race on all salients, would make it impossible to limit, still less reduce, strategic offensive armaments, and would lead to a sharp increase in the danger of nuclear war. Our opinion is firm: Space is not the place for any kind of strike weapons.

At our country's initiative, Soviet-U.S. talks have begun in Geneva. Unfortunately, after the first round it must be noted that the United States is in fact deviating from the initial agreement regarding the examination of three components -- space weapons, strategic weapons, and medium-range nuclear weapons -- in their organic interconnection. In this way, it wants to turn the talks into a screen to shift the arms race into near-earth space. Moreover, the United States is seeking to drag its European NATO allies into these dangerous plans.

Our position is clear: The arms race and disarmament talks cannot be combined. That is clear, unless you lapse into hypocrisy or set yourself the goal of misleading public



opinion. We do not intend to indulge in such a course. The matter's success would undoubtedly be promoted by the implementation of the proposal put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on establishing a mutual and all-embracing moratorium on the creation and deployment of nuclear and space armaments.

As for Europe, here our country has again demonstrated its firm will and as of 7 April introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. The term of the moratorium extends to November this year. Further steps will depend on the U.S. position. We are prepared to go further. The USSR urges the governments of the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada to take effective steps to fully purge the European Continent of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Europe must be free of chemical weapons. The consolidation of peace and security here would be promoted by the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the continent and by the nonincrease and reduction of military expenditure.

In conclusion, L.N. Tolkunov said: We must proceed above all from the premise that the forthcoming period will be filled with a great deal of work by the entire party and entire Soviet public to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. Our committee is called on to contribute as much as it can to this work. The Soviet public has accumulated a large amount of experience in the struggle for peace. We have a program of activity based on the tasks put forward by our party on questions of European security. This enables us to say confidently that we will be able to come to the next CPSU congress with results worthy of the great policy of peace which our glorious party pursues in the international arena, despite all the intrigues of aggressive imperialist circles.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Tereshkov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of Women; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; D.M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus; F.F. Kuznetsov, first secretary of the board of the Moscow Writers Union; V.V. Sarayeva, weaver at the Ivanovo Melange yarn combine named for Frolov; and others. They noted that the Soviet public warmly approves the measures of the party Central Committee and government aimed at averting the threat of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe and strengthening the defense capability of our motherland and of the Warsaw Pact countries and at preserving military-strategic parity in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the unanimously adopted resolution notes, see its task in acting with our country's other public organizations to promote the cohesion of different social and political forces coming out against the threat of nuclear war, for halting the arms race, and for returning international relations to the channel of detente and good-neighborliness. Those taking part in the conference were convinced that Europe, on the basis of its historical experience, can and must make its own substantial contribution to the stabilization of world peace.

Those taking part in the conference approved the provision on the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

The committee's new members were elected. A plenum was held. L.N. Tolkunov was elected chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

CSO: 5200/1199

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

SOVIET COMMENTATOR: TALKS WORTHWHILE DESPITE U.S. INTRANSIGENCE

LD301920 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons began today in Geneva. A plenary session of the delegations took place. The USSR delegation is headed by Karpov, and the U.S. delegation is headed by Kampelman.

Of course, no one can remain indifferent to the course and possible outcome of these talks, because an issue is being discussed there on whose solution the main question of modern times depends: Will the arms race finally be halted, or will it, on the contrary, be stepped up? Will the sky above us remain pure and peaceful, or will a new lethal threat hang over mankind, this time from the heights of space? What did the first round of the Geneva talks show us? A principled and detailed reply to this question was given in an article published on 27 May in PRAVDA. This article drew the attention of the whole world press. In expounding it, many foreign papers stressed that the USSR, on whose initiative the Geneva talks were begun, is doing and has done everything within its power to stop the dangerous slide towards nuclear war. In its contacts with its allies, the Soviet Union has submitted specific, constructive compromise proposals on all aspects of the Geneva talks. Their adoption would be a serious contribution to the improvement of the international situation.

In this connection I should like to stress, in particular, the following: Contrary to the assertions of American propaganda, the Soviet Union has not conducted, and is not conducting any research or experimental and design work in space that would not fall within the framework of the treaty of antimissile defense. It is not building space strike weapons. The unilateral moratorium which was announced by our country almost 2 years ago on being the first to launch antisatellite weapons into space remains in effect. The Soviet Union has also unilaterally halted the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The Soviet proposal on establishing for the whole period of the Geneva talks a moratorium on space strike weapons and on strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons is well known. All these proposals pursue one natural, simple, and singularly sensible goal: to stop, initially just to stop, the arms race, so that it would be possible to pass on to the next step, the reduction of armaments.

As for our partners in the Geneva talks, they are behaving as if these talks are not taking place at all. One of the most important accords between the United States and the USSR, as is known, is to prevent -- that is, not to permit, to nip in the bud -- the arms

race in space. Crudely trampling upon this fundamental accord, the United States is working on building space strike weapons on an increasing scale and more and more openly. Hundreds of military-industrial firms and research institutes have been drawn into this cause, and not only American ones: The White House is literally twisting the arms of its NATO partners merely to lean them toward complicity in the Pentagon's star adventures. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, and Abrahamson, the leader of the U.S. military space program, have been giving virtually the final notice in the European capitals to this end. U.S. Vice President Bush will travel to Western Europe in a few days with the same purpose. With a persistence which really merits a better application, Washington is attempting to alter in its own favor, by any means, the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States. However, the consequence of this would merely be the further expansion of the arms race in all directions.

In light of all this, some of our viewers are asking: Is it at all worthwhile holding the Geneva talks? Yes, comrades, it is worthwhile, for there is no sensible alternative to talks, and in particular to the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction of armaments. As Comrade Gorbachev has stated, despite the complex and tense situation in the world and the difficulties at the talks in Geneva, we maintain our sober optimism. Of course, our country will never allow anyone to attain military superiority over us, but the stepping up of armaments is not our way. We wish to hope that common sense, political realism, and a sense of responsibility for the peaceful future of peoples will finally win through.

CSO: 5200/1211

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

SOVIET COMMENTS ON PROSPECTS FOR SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

Karpov: Success Depends on U.S.

LD301834 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Viktor Karpov, Soviet representative at the Geneva talks, by correspondent G. Vedenyapin]

[Text] The scheduled round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons opened in Geneva today.

[Vedenyapin] The peoples are expecting concrete results from the Soviet-U.S. dialogue which would ultimately lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, Washington's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which, in fact, is the "star wars" program, only increases considerably the danger of a nuclear conflict and sharply reduces the chances of reaching agreement on questions of disarmament. Precisely for this reason the questions on the agenda of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons must be examined and decided in organic interrelationship.

[Karpov] Prospects for the second round of the talks on nuclear and space weapons depend on whether the two sides will act in such a way as to ensure that the accord between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reached on 8 January this year on the subject and aims of the talks is embodied in a concrete agreement. The interests of preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth require a resolute reexamination of the U.S. position and its move to the side of a constructive and businesslike approach. The success of the talks now depends on this.

Peace Committee Official

PM051527 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Lev Semeyko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee Disarmament Commission, under the rubric "Detente: Who Votes 'No'": "Our Main Line of Action"]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms is opening in Geneva tomorrow. The subject and aims of the talks agreed by the parties are exceedingly far-reaching and crucial. In short, they seek to prevent an arms race in space, end it on earth, and embark on radical cuts in arms with a view to their complete elimination.

It is essentially a question of strengthening peace and international security by resolutely curbing the arms race to a degree sufficient to counter the current danger that mankind will slide into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

This danger is an objective reality. Concern about its scale was manifested with renewed force during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory. Mankind does not want to take part in a third world war, whose destructive consequences would not only be incomparably worse than those of the last war but also worse than the sum total of the terrible consequences of all the wars on earth. Under these conditions, a special practical significance is attached to questions on preserving and strengthening peace and international security, the role of the military-strategic equilibrium that has taken shape in the world, and the correlation between security and the balance of military forces and various categories of arms.

However, and this was confirmed by the first round of the Geneva dialogue, the aforementioned questions are understood differently in East and West. The socialist countries' objective of ending the arms race, achieving consistent, reciprocal disarmament, and implementing a peace-loving foreign policy quite clearly conflicts with the U.S. and NATO objective of an uninterrupted buildup of military might and the implementation of an explosive "position-of-strength" policy. This clash in approach ultimately reflects once again the diametrically opposed nature of the two socio-political systems.

The approaches to the level of military confrontation are also diametrically opposed. Whereas the socialist countries favor the preservation of the existing military-strategic equilibrium and a radical reduction in its level, the NATO countries, above all the United States, despite paying frequent lip service to the usefulness of equilibrium, will in practice settle only for superiority in military might. They believe that only superiority can safeguard peace and security, or rather the American and NATO understanding of it. Hence the attempts to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium, the cornerstone of international security; hence the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and the elaboration of plans for the militarization of outer space.

The achievement of the military-strategic equilibrium with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc was a most important, historic gain of the socialist countries and of fundamental significance. It is precisely the equilibrium in military might between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which acts as a reliable restraining factor on the expansionist imperialist policy.

The efforts of the USSR and its allies to strengthen their collective security are at the same time efforts to strengthen security in general. The recent extension of the Warsaw Pact in the same form in which it was originally concluded 3 decades ago not only bears out the continuity of the socialist states' policy, but also represents an important contribution to the cause of the struggle for world peace. It is a question of extending the term of defensive alliance (defensive in practice, rather than theory), an alliance that counteracts the aggressive NATO bloc (which is defensive only in theory). The socialist states' determination to maintain their defense might on a par with the military potential of the United States and its West European allies is quite evident. This is intended to thwart the attempts of imperialist countries to gain a dominant position in the world, to ensure the stability of the strategic situation in Europe and on a global scale, and to preserve peace. The USSR defense measures taken in retaliation to the buildup of U.S. might, primarily nuclear might, and designed to maintain parity have served and if necessary will serve again those selfsame aims.

The USSR's efforts in the cause of lowering the level of the existing military-strategic equilibrium both in the nuclear sphere and in the sphere of conventional arms and armed forces are large-scale and exceptionally important. The USSR proceeds from the premise that the lower the mountains of weapons and the greater the mutual trust, the firmer international security and peace.

The point of departure that would enable us to lay the foundations for subsequent reductions in arms stockpiles would be a freeze imposed for the whole duration of the Geneva talks on the sides' nuclear arsenals and an end to the preparations for the development of weapons to be deployed in space. The USSR put forward this very idea at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. The USSR not only appealed for a mutual freeze, it also declared a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe.

The significance of this Soviet step is all the weightier since, within the framework of the approximate military-strategic equilibrium, the NATO countries have an advantage here as regards both medium-range delivery vehicles (990 against 850) and the nuclear charges that can be launched by these vehicles in one go (more than 3,000 against approximately 2,000). Such a responsible step (and this is already the second moratorium imposed by the USSR on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the last 3 years) could only have been taken by a country genuinely interested in ending the nuclear arms race. In turn, only a country interested in continuing the arms race could have failed to follow the example of this step. It is not without reason that the U.S. Administration persistently strives for the implementation of programs drawn up earlier for the buildup of various categories and types of nuclear arms. "We must ensure that the United States maintains its modern and vital nuclear potential in all the three spheres of the strategic triad; that is, its sea-launched, land-based, and air-based nuclear potential," President Reagan declared in his speech at Strasbourg. The term "maintains" is used here as a veiled form of another more candid term that, however, is not quite suitable in the context of talks, the term "builds up."

P. Nitze, consultant to the President and the secretary of state on arms reduction talks, admitted frankly that the United States would like to remove the question of the nonmilitarization of space from the framework of the Geneva talks, and U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has emphasized on more than one occasion Washington's desire to implement the "star wars" program whatever the cost. This approach fundamentally contradicts the Soviet-U.S. understanding reached on both the comprehensive discussion of nuclear and space arms questions and the need to prevent an arms race in near-earth space. This has once again revealed the gulf between Washington's words and its actions. Another point, made in the Soviet Union long before the present talks started, was also confirmed; namely, that the United States is seeking to gain military superiority not just by accelerating the nuclear arms race but also by opening a new channel for this race in space.

The USSR remains true to the understanding reached on the subject and aim of the talks. It proceeds from the premise that the specified aim can and must be achieved only through the comprehensive resolution of the problems discussed, taking into account the interconnection between the offensive nuclear and so-called defensive strategic arms that would also be deployed in space. The U.S. course toward the militarization of space, that is, the deployment there of space strike weapons, will make the resolution of the problem of nuclear arms reductions more difficult if not altogether impossible. The USSR, on the other hand, is ready to agree to a mutual reduction of strategic offensive arms by one-fourth and even to deeper cuts. Such progress, however, is feasible only if space remains a peaceful sphere.

Unquestionably, the problems that are being discussed at the Geneva talks are complex and difficult and directly affect the sides' vitally important security interests in the immediate or more distant future, but it is precisely the nature of these problems that demands that the understanding reached on the subject and aims of the Geneva dialogue is adhered to. It is necessary to conduct businesslike, constructive talks aimed at resolving problems in a way that takes fully into account the demands of the principle of equality and identical security in the cause of preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

The key to a radical improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations lies precisely in the security sphere. We must use it together. The opportunity for this could arise even during the second round of the Geneva talks, provided the U.S. side shows willingness. "We would like to express the hope that the United States will amend its stance," M.S. Gorbachev has emphasized. "This would open up the possibility of achieving mutually acceptable accords. On our side this readiness is self-evident."

PRAVDA Weekly Review 2 June

PM041110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "International Review"]

[Text] Breaking a Vicious Circle

The maintenance of peace has been and remains the supreme goal of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Land of the Soviets' desire for peace is determined by the very essence of its social system and our philosophy and morality. Our ideal and our constant concern is general and complete disarmament and lasting and just peace. The Soviet Union's unswerving adherence to the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence was convincingly reaffirmed by last week's events.

The foreign mass media have focused their attention above all on the important meetings and talks held in Moscow at the end of May. This interest is natural and understandable. The world is experiencing difficult times. The arms race is continuing and has attained unprecedented dimensions; moreover, the danger is looming that space will be militarized, which would sharply increase the threat of an all-destroying conflict.

The responsibility for the present alarming and dangerous international situation is borne by the aggressive imperialist forces, and above all U.S. ruling circles, which do not want to give up their course of achieving military superiority and whipping up hostility toward socialism, a course of crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The increased tension in the world requires urgent and effective measures to lessen the nuclear missile threat and return international relations to the path of peaceful, mutually advantageous cooperation. Psychological confrontation, M.S. Gorbachev noted the other day, whips up the arms race, and the buildup of arsenals of weapons with the aim of wrecking military strategic parity gives rise to a tendency to use aggressive methods and means in foreign policy. "This vicious circle -- confrontation, the arms race, confrontation -- can and must be broken. Human civilization simply has no other choice."

Aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace, the Soviet Union actively and purposefully strives to block the way to a new war and to ensure a resolute turn away from

confrontation toward detente and the creation of a reliable system of law and order and the peoples' security. The USSR pursues this policy, which accords with the interests of all mankind, in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist states. The community countries' unanimous decision to extend the term of the Warsaw Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance demonstrated that they are fully resolved to continue to consistently defend the cause of peace and socialism in a united front and further strengthen cohesion, collaboration, and cooperation between parties and states on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Our people are now ardently and cordially welcoming a distinguished guest from the fraternal CSSR: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The meetings and talks held in Moscow during G. Husak's official friendly visit, the signing of the Program for Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000, and the ceremonial opening of the CSSR anniversary exhibition are further important steps in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and in strengthening the friendship and alliance relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ and between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

One of the main lessons of World War II is that it is necessary to fight resolutely and jointly against aggression before the flames of war flare up. That is precisely how the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government act, advocating active cooperation among the most varied social and political forces in the interests of a common peaceful future.

Reflecting the will and aspirations of all Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers stated in their appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of all Countries" on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II: "There can be no goals that would justify the unleashing of a nuclear war. There are no international questions which cannot be settled around the negotiating table. The relaxation of tension and businesslike cooperation can and must be the natural and constant state of international life."

The Soviet Union's urgent appeal for peace, disarmament, the curbing of the arms race on earth, and the prevention of an arms race in space are meeting with growing understanding and support among broad Western public circles and a growing number of scientists and politicians. This is shown in particular by a large group of U.S. scientists' extensive campaign to explain the sinister danger to humanity of Reagan's "star wars" plans. This group consists of 700 members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, including dozens of Nobel Prize winners. As U.S. observers note, never before have so many prominent scientists opposed the administration on the problem of arms.

#### For the Sake of Detente and Peace

Last week's talk between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and W. Brandt, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party [SPD], with whose name the signing of the 1970 Moscow Treaty between the USSR and the FRG is linked, has prompted a broad response in the world press.

During the discussion of a wide range of questions concerning the present situation in the world and on the European Continent, the sides described the prevailing situation and East-West relations as abnormal, unnatural, and dangerous.



The talk that was held showed the commonality of the CPSU and SDP stances on fundamental problems of the present-day situation such as the question of the impermissibility of the militarization of space and the need to achieve real progress at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States while observing the principle of examining the problems of space and nuclear arms as an interconnected whole. The two parties' positions are close or similar with regard to ensuring reliable security in Europe and returning to detente and to the development of normal good-neighborly relations among the countries of the continent, including the USSR and the FRG. Both parties believe that the strengthening of peace requires the exclusion of any outside interference in other countries' affairs and the defense of the peoples' rights to independence and an independent path of development.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that in the prevailing tense and dangerous international situation, when it is necessary to expand and step up collaboration among all forces sincerely interested in maintaining and strengthening peace, the continuation and development of contacts between the CPSU and the Socialist International and social democratic and socialist parties, in particular the SPD, assume substantial importance for deepening mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

The talks in the Kremlin with Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi, who was in our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, were held in a constructive atmosphere. The detailed and businesslike exchange of opinions focusing on the key problems of European and world politics and on questions of further developing Soviet-Italian relations reaffirmed that, despite different assessments and approaches on a number of essential questions of the international situation, the USSR and Italy have the possibility and desire to find points of contact on such vitally important problems as ending the arms race, reducing the level of military confrontation, especially in Europe, restoring detente, and developing fruitful cooperation among states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and with strict respect for the sovereignty and independence of all countries. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted the importance of further developing mutually advantageous cooperation and political dialogue with Italy.

The participants in the talks expressed the common conviction that Europe can and must play an essential and irreplaceable role in actively seeking ways leading to the return of international relations to the path of detente. A reliable way to genuinely strengthen European security is to entirely rid the continent of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. The USSR has long been prepared to do this, but the NATO countries prefer to pretend that they do not hear the Soviet proposal.

The task of ensuring the European Continent's security is all the more urgent because forces that have not abandoned hopes of shaking the postwar structure, which has provided the continent's peoples with 40 years of peace, are making themselves heard over and over again in the world, including the FRG. All kinds of concepts regarding the "unsolved nature" of the German question are being disseminated. Revanchists of every stripe, encouraged by U.S. imperialism, are stepping up their activity. Despite assurances from Bonn's leaders that "revanchism does not exist" in West Germany, the provocative rallies held recently in Stuttgart and Duesseldorf have shown once again that the "eternal yesterday's men" are continuing to entertain illusions about revising the postwar borders in Europe.

## The New Round of Talks in Geneva

The CPSU and the Soviet state embody their firm political will for peace, the curbing of the arms race, the prevention of war, the rebirth of detente, and the organization of normal relations with all countries in precise and constructive proposals. The new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva begun on the USSR's initiative are an example of that. It is obvious to everyone that the question of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth is central both to Soviet-U.S. relations and to the development of the international situation as a whole. After all, the implementation of the U.S. military plans in space and the deployment of strike space arms would greatly increase the military threat, undermine the talks on disarmament, and nullify the very prospect of ending the arms race. Conversely, tangible success at Geneva, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the rejection of the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of strike space arms would open up the way for radical reductions of nuclear arms. It is therefore not hard to understand the close attention with which broad circles of the world public are following the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks, which started in Geneva last week.

As during the first round, the Soviet Union is prepared to seek mutually acceptable solutions in a businesslike way. As is well known, it has already backed up this readiness with specific proposals on all aspects of the talks and put forward an extensive program of measures aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth.

As for the U.S. side, its position was not only bereft of any constructive elements, but was an attempt to use any methods and means to legalize the program for the militarization of space and push through the plans for the creation of a new class of weapons: strike space arms. An example of these methods is, for example, the White House's claims that the program to create a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements allegedly "does not contravene" the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty, although the document states bluntly that both the creation of ABM defenses for a country's territory and the creation of any space-based ABM systems are strictly prohibited.

The unconstructiveness of the U.S. approach and its orientation toward not ending but cranking up the arms race have been clearly seen in Washington's attitude to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium. Common sense suggests that in order to reverse the arms race it is first necessary to stop it. Guided by the desire to ease the transition to arms reductions, the Soviet Union, as is well known, has proposed freezing the creation of strike space arms, strategic offensive arms, and medium-range nuclear means for the duration of the Geneva talks. However, the numerous USSR proposals to restrain and end the arms race have not met with an appropriate response from the U.S. Administration, which shows for the umpteenth time who really wants to curb the arms race and who would like to camouflage its arms buildup with talk about "commitment" to peace.

Small wonder that this position, which is wrecking the efforts to achieve sensible agreements, arouses the condemnation of sober-minded Americans. Thus, James Malley of Connecticut notes in TIME magazine that the U.S. Administration's approach to the Geneva talks dooms them to certain failure since it is impossible to reconcile the irreconcilable, or, as the Indians say, "It is impossible to smoke a peace pipe with one hand and load a six-shooter with the other."

Reaffirming its unswerving desire to achieve honest and just solutions at Geneva, the Soviet Union has again proposed to the United States that, in connection with the start

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of the second round of talks, a moratorium be immediately established on nuclear and space arms, which would be the first step to strengthen mutual trust. The Soviet Union proposes that, in establishing the moratorium, both sides agree that for a certain period, say 1-2 months, they will submit at the talks their own specific proposals on all the questions under discussion, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce strategic offensive arms, naturally while banning strike space arms.

The ball is in Washington's court. The future will show whether the U.S. side is prepared to correct its position and embark on mutually acceptable agreements on the basis of the declared aims of the talks.

#### PRAVDA Correspondent's Report

PM051043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Dubrovin report: "Geneva: At the Start of the Round"]

[Text] Geneva, 4 Jun -- Conferences and sessions of international organizations hold no surprises for Geneva, for people here are used to them. However, there is a quite different attitude toward the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms, the second round of which began here 30 May.

Without underestimating the significance of the other international conferences and meetings taking place in Geneva, it may be said that the Soviet-U.S. talks are rightly attracting the keenest attention from the international public on all continents. The cardinal issues of the present day are being discussed at these talks: whether space is to be peaceful or not, whether the nuclear arms race will at last be halted or whether it will continue, which would sharply increase the threat of a global military conflict.

The results of the first round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms are well known. They have already been assessed in the Soviet press. In particular, it was noted that the question of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth is central both to Soviet-U.S. relations and to the development of the international situation in general. In this connection it is clear that, as was envisaged in the Soviet-U.S. accord reached here in Geneva in January of this year, questions of space and nuclear arms must be examined and resolved as organically interrelated issues.

In the course of the first round two clearly different approaches to the problems under discussion emerged. Whereas the Soviet side adhered strictly and entirely to the letter and spirit of the existing accords, the Americans sought, on all kinds of pretexts, to bypass them, and went against the sense of the January statement on the subject and objectives of the talks. The American side openly sabotaged the businesslike examination and resolution of questions of a ban on space strike armaments, doing everything possible to push through and legalize the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. Naturally, this stance could not and cannot lead to positive results: It is not possible to seriously discuss and reach agreement on the reduction of strategic or medium-range nuclear arms while retaining the "star wars" program. This program is by its very nature aimed at spurring on the arms race in all salients. Conversely, the renunciation of the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of space strike armaments would open the way to radical reductions in nuclear arms, and eventually to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

The Soviet stance is consistent and realistic in all three salients of the talks. It is strictly in accordance with the January accords, which provide for the interrelated examination and resolution of the questions of preventing an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth.

In order to create an atmosphere in which mutually acceptable solutions would be possible, during the first round of the talks the Soviet Union put forward a whole series of important initiatives. The USSR unilaterally halted the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. As for strategic offensive arms, if agreement not to allow the militarization of space was reached, the Soviet Union would be prepared to cut these arms by one-fourth or more.

Lastly, the Soviet Union proposed the imposition of a mutual, all-embracing moratorium for the entire duration of the talks on the creation, testing, and deployment of space strike arms and the freezing of strategic offensive arms. It is regrettable that the American Administration hastily rejected these peace-loving proposals, describing them as "propagandist" and supposedly containing nothing new.

So this is the complex situation in which the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks began. On 30 May, as the Swiss newspapers report, the two delegations discussed the order of work and the length of the present round. There have already been sessions in the three groups which are discussing questions of space and strategic arms and medium-range nuclear arms, so the talks are acquiring a working rhythm. It is evidently too soon as yet to say how they will go and what real results they might lead to, particularly in view of the American side's [word illegible] that the U.S. stance remains unchanged.

Local journalists have drawn attention, in particular, to the statement made by M. Kampelman, leader of the U.S. delegation, at the airport on his arrival in Geneva and his answers to journalists' questions. According to his assurances, the U.S. delegation has come to "achieve a radical reduction in offensive nuclear arms and to create a more stable strategic situation on earth and in space." But he immediately stressed that before leaving for Geneva he was received by President Reagan and that "his delegation's instructions remained basically the same as before." The journalists deduced from this statement, not without reason, that the U.S. delegation's position can, on the whole, hardly have undergone any substantial changes as compared with the unconstructive stance that it adhered to during the first round.

It is well known that there are differences in the positions of the Soviet and American sides on the problems under discussion relating to the limitation of the nuclear arms race. The talks are intended precisely to bring these positions as close together as possible, elaborate a mutually acceptable solution, and find ways of lowering the level of those arms. This means, however, that words and deeds must not diverge, that elementary honesty is necessary toward the partner with whom talks are being conducted, and that fair criteria are needed. The Soviet side's criteria are equality and identical security -- that is, an honest approach to the interests of the partner in the talks and honest observance of the accords on their subject and objectives.

The American side acts differently. Its position is not notable for its sincerity. The White House is trying with all its might to wreck the established military-strategic parity, implement its "star wars" program, and use the talks as a smoke-screen. In this connection attention is drawn to a new note in the propaganda

campaign being organized with a view to gaining support for the American program for creating space strike arms. The thesis is being instilled into public opinion that "since the (?credits) have been allocated and scientific research work in this sphere has already begun, it cannot be stopped, even if the U.S. Government itself tried to do so." That, they say, is the "dynamics of Western society." People here believe, not without reason, that this campaign is clearly inspired by certain circles that pursue by every possible means the goal of avoiding the discussion of space and other armaments as organically interrelated issues.

The second round of the talks will last some weeks. Its progress will show what baggage the U.S. delegation has brought to Geneva this time. The question is, has Washington brought its position at the talks into line with the political and military realities, will the Reagan administration be able to renounce its absurd attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, displaying political will and sobriety, and will it conduct an honest, sincere dialogue? Is the U.S. leadership at last prepared to listen to the voice of the peoples, who want peace and an end to the arms race?

Whether Geneva will be a turning point from which the world will turn toward disarmament depends on this. For its part, the Soviet Union will do everything possible for success at the talks.

#### Foreign Affairs Weekly Editorial

PM061415 Moscow ZA RUBZHOM in Russian No 23, 31 May-6 Jun 85 (signed to press 30 May 85) p 1

[Editorial: "Eliminating the Threat Forever"]

[Text] Interstate relations comprise thousands of different elements, but the key elements, those that determine the character of the world political climate, relate to the security sphere. The question of whether the arms race will continue or whether it will be possible to halt and reverse it is very important.

During the Soviet leaders' talks with Prime Minister R. Gandhi and in the joint Soviet-Indian statement both sides placed special emphasis on the task of immediately halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and preventing it from spreading to space and of consistently conducting a policy aimed at the total destruction and prohibition of nuclear weapons in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear war forever. This idea was confirmed during M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with Social Democratic Party of Germany Chairman W. Brandt and at the talks with Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi.

#### A Constructive Stance

The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments, the second round of which began on 30 May, are supposed to make an important contribution to the solution of this problem. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to them and has gone to the talks with the desire to reach an accord on substantial and real results on very large reduction in strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons. These goals are attainable only if the United States abandons its plans to transfer the arms race to space. In fact, the militarization of near-earth space makes it pointless to talk about limiting other types of armaments.

To agree to reduce strategic weapons in this situation would be tantamount to unilateral disarmament as far as the USSR is concerned. Nor can one discount the fact that from the Soviet viewpoint the U.S. medium-range missiles deployed in Western Europe are strategic. Therefore, the consideration and solution of the three problems is possible only if they are viewed as being interrelated.

Since it would be unnatural to try to reach an accord on the reduction of armaments at the same time as increasing them, our country proposed that for the duration of the talks the Soviet Union and the United States impose a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research, testing, and deployment, of space strike weapons. At the same time, the USSR advocated a halt to the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, accordingly, to the implementation of countermeasures on our part. As a gesture of goodwill and in order to facilitate the search for an accord, the Soviet Government took an important unilateral step and imposed a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles as of 7 April and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe brought about by the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles. In other words, the USSR confirmed its desire to reach agreement in Geneva with concrete actions. This is also evidenced by the proposals put forward at the talks: the radical reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, the abandonment of the program to create long-range cruise missiles, and so forth. The proposals on medium-range nuclear weapons are also far-reaching. The chief goal -- totally ridding Europe of them and of tactical weapons -- remains on the agenda.

#### Washington's Words and Deeds

Under these conditions, there were grounds for expecting reciprocal steps by the United States. As A.A. Gromyko noted in conversation with Secretary of State G. Shultz in Vienna, the U.S. side's attitude to the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union will be an indicator of its policy direction and of its intentions in the military sphere. Alas, Washington is reluctant to give a positive response. Moreover, to justify its arms race course it is slandering USSR policy, thereby hiding its reluctance to reach an accord even though it is full of talk about "dedication" to peace. This hypocrisy was exemplified by President Reagan's proclamation declaring 27 May a "day of universal prayers for peace." Prayers cannot hide the plain fact that numerous Soviet proposals on curbing and halting the arms race have not met with a proper response from the present administration. In this connection, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary particularly pointed out in conversation with W. Brandt that during the first round of talks in Geneva the U.S. side had not displayed a willingness to secure an accord on the basis of the declared aims of the talks and had shown reluctance to work for mutually acceptable and monitorable agreements on the nonmilitarization of space and cessation of the race in nuclear missile and other arms on earth.

The task in Geneva is to seek ways of reducing medium-range nuclear weapons. In the meantime, however, the U.S. delegation is returning again and again to the notorious "zero option" and the Pentagon in continuing to install more missiles in Western Europe. As the "red book" accidentally thrown away at the U.S. base near Mutlangen in the FRG revealed, the Pentagon intends to deploy not 108 Pershing II missiles, as the notorious NATO "two-track decision" states, but 258, nearly 2.5 times as many.

It was agreed that how to prevent an arms race in space, how to put a stop to the creation of new types of weapons with space-based elements, would be discussed in Geneva. But Washington is pushing ahead with plans to design space strike armaments. The Pentagon intends in mid-June, during the flight by the spacecraft Discovery, to test an important component of the "star wars" system -- the laser apparatus.

New tests are being prepared for the ASAT antisatellite system with a view to trying to get it commissioned within 2-3 years, despite the fact that the USSR has announced a moratorium on deploying an antisatellite system as long as other countries refrain from doing so. Consequently, the United States is deliberately aiming to undermine the USSR-U.S. Treaty on Limiting ABM Systems. Having launched preparations for "star wars," the United States is trying to involve its allies in them. Without even waiting for a reply from the NATO countries' governments, it is going ahead regardless, dealing directly with the monopolies which are prepared to betray national interests for the sake of profit. It is trying to make Western Europe an appendage of the U.S. military-industrial complex. As E. Bahr, a leader of the West German Social Democrats, notes, it is a matter of involving the FRG in the acquisition of completely new strategic armaments directed against the USSR. All this is being done for the sake of obtaining a one-sided advantage over the Soviet Union. The implementation of these plans would undermine the talks and dramatically increase the threat of a global and totally devastating military conflict.

#### Remaining Optimistic

It is perfectly clear that by adopting a constructive stance at the Geneva talks the Soviet Union has done its bit. It is now up to the United States, since the mutual political will of both states is needed in order to achieve an accord based on observance of the principle of equality and identical security of the side. Despite the complex and tense situation at the talks, the Soviet Union remains soberly optimistic. "We hope," M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "that our partners will listen to the voice of the people who want peace and an end to the arms race. We hope that common sense, political realism, and sense of responsibility for a peaceful future will prevail."

#### U.S. Stance 'Non-Constructive'

LD311647 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

It will be 25 years on June 2 since the time when the Soviet Union put forward the proposal of global significance -- that a treaty on universal and complete disarmament be concluded. In the main provisions of the draft treaty it was emphasised that peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems was the real factor, but it cannot be sufficiently strong and peace cannot be considered reliably ensured until the arms race is under way. [sentence as received]

The period of 25 years that passed since that time reaffirmed the correctness of the Soviet Union's historical prognosis. Among the measures to curb the arms race the draft treaty proposed, specifically, prohibition and destruction of all stocks and termination of the production of all types of armaments, including atomic, hydrogen, chemical, biological and other types of weapons of mass destruction. The draft treaty also provided for liquidation of all sorts of military bases, withdrawal and disbandment of all foreign troops staying on the territory of any state. It was proposed to carry out the practical solution of the task of universal and complete disarmament stage by stage and under strict international control with the dispatch of inspection groups.

The United States and its NATO allies took a negative stand towards the Soviet initiative and it had far-reaching negative consequences. And the evidence of that is the present-day precarious situation in the world. The U.S. Administration also holds now the same non-constructive stand, above all on questions of termination of the nuclear arms race and prevention of militarisation of outer space. It would seem that in conditions when the approximate equilibrium of forces has been in existence between the United States and the Soviet Union for many years, it is necessary to advance, as is proposed by the Soviet Union, along the lines of lessening the military potentials of the sides, but not building them up. But in Washington they set the aim to break the existing equilibrium. It is exactly therefore that the United States is carrying out the programme of creating attack space forces which might cross out at all the very prospect of termination of the arms race.

The Soviet Union, just as other socialist countries, advocates immediate practical actions to curb the arms race on earth and to prevent militarisation of outer space. To facilitate transition to reductions of armaments, the Soviet Government put forward a number of initiatives, which, provided Washington's political will, could be carried through without delay. Thus, the Soviet Union proposed to freeze for the time of Soviet-American negotiations creation of attack space armaments, strategic offensive armaments, medium-range nuclear systems. To reaffirm its readiness to resolve disarmament problems in a businesslike way, and to make a good beginning, the USSR unilaterally terminated till November this year deployment of its medium-range systems in Europe. This is only the first step so that then to come over to the reduction of armaments. [sentence as received]

But the United States goes away from concrete solutions of questions of curbing the arms race. Seemingly, Washington rather needs only the semblance of negotiations with the Soviet Union, but not attainment of accords on the basis of equality and undiminished security of the parties.

CSO: 5200/1188



U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

USSR: SPACE ARMS BAN, OFFENSIVE ARMS CUTS LINKED

LD010108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Seven hundred members of the U.S. National Academy of Science have published an appeal in THE NEW YORK TIMES. In it they call for the implementation of the "star wars" program to be halted. Here is a "Mayak" commentary with our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

Although the U.S. scientists' appeal is very authoritative -- suffice it to say that it was signed by 53 Nobel Prize winners -- it is certainly not the only one of its kind. The executive committee of the Pugwash Movement, to which eminent scientists from many countries in the East and West belong, made a similar appeal the other day. Yet, it is not only scientists who are issuing such warnings. The U.S. "star wars" plan has been unanimously rejected by the socialist parties of Western Europe. At a meeting in Paris representatives of these parties stated that this plan undermines collective security. It is noteworthy that an eminent West European Social Democrat, the former FRG Chancellor Schmidt, considered it necessary to issue a personal statement against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space.

Nevertheless, there is something else which must not be ignored. Reports continue to come in from the U.S. right now about active preparations for the production and even testing of space weapons. According to the same NEW YORK TIMES, the U.S. Defense Department is drawing up a plan for the amalgamation of offensive nuclear forces and space armaments. In particular, it is planning to create a joint command for the waging of nuclear war both on earth and in space.

As the paper put it, the aim of the plan is to join the nuclear sword to the anti-missile shield. In other words, they are planning to create a kind of space screen in order to inflict a nuclear strike.

Of course, ambitious plans of this kind have no prospects. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that the USSR and its allies will not allow others to secure military superiority. But the dangerous thing about it is that attempts to implement plans for the militarization of space will put an end to all prospects for terminating the arms race. After all, the joint objective set for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, whose second round has just begun, is the prevention of an arms race in space and the termination of the arms race on earth. The creation by the U.S. of a new class of weapons, offensive space armaments, would undermine these talks.

In the Soviet Union we follow a different logic. If the militarization of space is prevented, substantial cuts in both strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe will be possible. It is for this, a reduction in the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war, a sharp reduction in the level of nuclear confrontation between the USSR and the U.S., and the strengthening of international security, that our country is striving -- at the Geneva talks and elsewhere.

CSO: 5200/1212

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

USSR: EARLY JUNE COMMENTARIES ON SECOND ROUND

U.S. Programs Deployed

PM071009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Aleksandr Mozgovoy "International Review:" "Security in Jeopardy"]

[Text] The second round of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on nuclear and space armaments began in Geneva last week. What did the sides bring with them to the negotiating table?

The other day the Soviet Union confirmed its proposal on the immediate establishment of a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons. It involves halting for the duration of the talks all activity on the creation of space strike complexes and freezing existing nuclear missile arsenals. "The establishment of a moratorium," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "is seen by us as a first step that can serve to strengthen mutual trust and aid the transition to the path of radical reductions of nuclear weapons."

As a good start, our country has unilaterally suspended the deployment of its medium-range weapons in Europe until November. The USSR's pledge not to be the first to put any type of antisatellite weapon in space also remains in force.

Under the existing approximate balance of force, a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons would not give anyone advantages and would be entirely in line with the principle of equality and identical security. It would enable the USSR and the United States to submit at the Geneva talks, over a finite period of time, concrete proposals on all the questions under discussion, including the levels up to which they are prepared to reduce strategic offensive weapons, with the prohibition of space strike systems, of course.

The news from Washington is quite different. The U.S. Senate has rejected Senator Gary Hart's amendment envisaging removing from the Pentagon budget funds for the production of 21 MX first-strike ICBM's in the next fiscal year. The Senate immediately approved by 74 votes to 9 a further 3 tests of the ASAT antisatellite complex. The first test is set for July. The "antisatellite" will destroy a target in space. The U.S. military department makes no secret of the purpose for which it needs the weapon. The Pentagon plans to obtain the weapon for the destruction of Soviet satellites in order to "blind" the other side and weaken Soviet countermeasures in the event of the unleashing of a nuclear war by the United States. The U.S. military expert (T. Keras) admits that "the creation of ASAT would be pointless for the United States unless it was planning a first nuclear strike."

The legislators on Capitol Hill have lavished \$163 million on the U.S. armed Forces to organize the production of qualitatively new ammunition -- binary shells filled with nerve gas. In Washington these shells, NEWSWEEK magazine writes, "are regarded as the most promising type of weapon in the chemical warfare arsenal." The intention is to send the "innovation" to Western Europe.

Recently, the U.S. organization to implement President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) announced that during the flight by space shuttle "Discovery," which is planned to take off on 17 June, the laser weapon created for the "star wars" program will be tested. A special reflector installed on board the "Discovery" will reflect a powerful laser beam sent out from the Maui Air Force Base in Hawaii and retarget it at a "hypothetical enemy missile." The planned experiment confirms once again the fact that SDI has long since passed from the stage of scientific research and development to the stage of the practical testing of strike "star weapons." It is a gross violation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty of Unlimited Duration on Limiting ABM Systems, signed in May 1972. Paragraph 1 of Article V of the document says: "Each party undertakes not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-based, air-based, space-based, or mobile land-based." But the United States, contrary to the spirit and letter of the treaty, is developing and testing antimissile space weapons.

What is the reason for Washington's neglect of its own pledges? The United States is not in the least concerned about "humane defense," contrary to what the White House propagandists keep insisting. In fact, its intention is to destroy the existing strategic military balance and obtain one-sided military advantages for the United States. Not for nothing is the Pentagon now elaborating a new doctrine combining the nuclear sword with the antimissile shield. "The plan is," THE NEW YORK TIMES reports, "to combine the forces and operations of the Air Force Strategic Air Command, the Navy's submarines equipped with ballistic missiles, and submarines and surface ships armed with cruise missiles with the new integrated space command and North American Air Defense Command (NORAD)." The aim of this venture is clearly to acquire the potential to deliver a first nuclear strike with impunity.

But these plans are built on sand. Remember the recent past. In the mid-forties the United States flatly refused to ban nuclear weapons when they first appeared. Washington intended to secure world hegemony by brandishing the atomic club and what was the result? For the first time in the state's history the territory of the United States was faced with the threat of a crushing retaliatory strike. It will be the same if Reagan's "star wars" program is implemented, but the risk of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict will be considerably greater. In other words, by embarking on the implementation of the SDI, the U.S. Administration is jeopardizing not only the security of the USSR and its allies, but the security of the whole world, including that of the U.S. people.

It is worth noting that Washington is continuing to build up strategic offensive systems as well as getting the "star wars" program under way. According to Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, U.S. expenditure on nuclear weapons has nearly trebled since 1980! Some U.S. Government representatives propose to cross the restrictive Rubicon established by the SALT II treaty on strategic armaments. How? A few days ago the nuclear submarine Alabama, the sixth submarine with 24 Trident missiles on board, joined the U.S. Navy. The seventh, the Alaska, will go on performance trials in September. The United States will then have exceeded the treaty's limit on ballistic missiles. In order not to violate the provisions of the SALT II treaty, the United States has to dismantle the launch silos on one of the submarines armed with Poseidon

missiles, but, to all appearances, the Pentagon does not want to do this. The U.S. military department is looking for a loophole. For example, it has devised an "intermediate option," whereby a submarine carrying Poseidons is withdrawn from the fleet but its launch installations are kept safe and sound. This, however, is still a violation of the agreement.

The Soviet Union keeps on suggesting to the United States that they should not play hide and seek and should not deceive one another. The threat of thermonuclear war confronting mankind is too great, which is why security problems cannot be treated irresponsibly. During the first round of the Geneva dialogue the U.S. Administration did not display willingness to reach accords on the basis of the declared aims of the talks.

Yes, the United States has placed big obstacles in the way of disarmament, but they can be surmounted. As M.S. Gorbachev said, "this vicious circle of confrontation -- arms race -- confrontation can and must be broken." There is simply no alternative for human civilization. Our optimism is not unfounded: It is based on the might of the Soviet state and on the will of the international general public who support the USSR's constructive course. In the United States itself there are influential circles, among the ruling class as well, who know how utterly futile is the insane race to nowhere imposed by the military industrial complex.

At the Geneva talks the Soviet Union will continue as before to seek honest and just solutions strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security. Our country awaits reciprocal action.

#### 'Less Optimistic Atmosphere'

LD091613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Commentary by international affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] It seems to me that the second round of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States is taking place in an atmosphere less optimistic than that which existed when the talks began.

The reason for this lies on the surface, in fact, the reality being that the only tangible result of the work by the Soviet and U.S. diplomats has in essence been the reaffirmation of the profoundly opposing stance and approach of the sides. This result is not unexpected, since it became clear fairly quickly that for the Americans, the well-known January accord with the USSR on the subject and aims of the talks -- the impermissibility of the militarization of space and the ending of the arms race on earth -- only existed to be forgotten literally the next day. The United States is clinging to its so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and stating that the current U.S. Administration will not give up these dangerous plans for "star wars" on any conditions.

Many questions arise, primarily the question of the prospects for the second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks. In the light of the fairly dismal results of the first round of the Geneva talks, one has to say that in general the first round extinguished many hopes. Moreover, one has to judge the prospects of these talks not only from the work and actions of the diplomats, but from the actions of the politicians as well. Let us be frank: If the U.S. line continues to be oriented toward militarization of space, then the horizon in Geneva is hardly likely to clear.

The militarization of space might lead to the floodgates being thrown open for an arms race on every front. Naturally, the USSR will respond to the U.S. actions, if these are continued. This would be our own response, by no means necessarily copying the U.S. policy, and as far as our defensive capabilities are concerned we can of course increase them. It would seem that the 4 decades that have passed since the war have shown convincingly that the USSR has the opportunities at its disposal to find a fitting response to U.S. challenges and is capable of preventing the upsetting of the military-strategic parity.

But there is another prospect: to adhere strictly to the well-known January Soviet-U.S. accord on the subject and aims of the talks and to progress consistently toward bringing our positions closer toward the drafting of practical measures for a substantial reduction in the level of military confrontation. It is precisely such a prospect that the USSR supports. If this prospect is realized, then this would be in accordance with not only the interests of the United States and the USSR, it would be a gain for all peoples, a gain for peace.

Under these conditions, international relations would, of course, prove to be substantially improved, and the opportunity would open up for broad peaceful cooperation between states with differing social systems in the resolution of many global problems of concern to mankind.

PRAVDA Review 9 June

PM101335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Excerpts]

The socialist countries tirelessly reiterate that only if imperialism renounces its attempts to use military means to resolve the historic dispute between the two social systems will international relations be successfully channeled into normal cooperation. As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, "we appeal to all states of Europe and other continents to rise above their differences, to become partners in combating the new danger which threatens all mankind, the danger of nuclear annihilation."

How are the United States and its partners responding to this appeal?

Let's turn first to the Soviet-U.S. talks whose second round is under way in Geneva. The two delegations are discussing fundamental problems of the present day: Whether or not space will be peaceful and whether the nuclear arms race will finally be halted or whether it will continue. Continuing the arms race would sharply increase the threat of a global conflict, which has already reached an intolerable level.

The Soviet side's criterion is parity and equal security; that is, an honest approach toward its partner's interests. The U.S. position is not distinguished by sincerity. The White House is trying with all its might to break the existing military-strategic parity, to implement its "star wars" program, and to use the talks as a screen.

Thus in Geneva, according to the agreement previously reached, there should be a discussion of the prevention of the arms race in space, of how to erect a barrier to the creation of new types of weapons with space-based elements. However, the Pentagon is

forcing through its plans to create strike space armaments and intends in the middle of June, during the flight of the space ship "Discovery," to conduct tests on one of the most important components of the "star wars" system: laser apparatus.

The 2-day session of the NATO Council at the foreign minister level was held this week in the little Portuguese resort of Estoril. At the session, Washington made its latest effort to involve its West European allies in its "star wars" plans. Essentially, the allies were expected to respond to the ultimatum issued by Washington 2 months ago. This time the tactics of "arm-twisting" and luring the big corporations with fabulous profits and a "technological leap forward" seems to have sprung a leak. The Greek, Danish, French, and Norwegian Governments had already refused to take part in the U.S. plans. Initially Bonn hastened to agree, but later, as THE BOSTON GLOBE, for instance, wrote, to all appearances it has "backtracked" somewhat. As for Britain, according to the London press, it has resolved to a certain degree to support the French proposal designed to counter the "brain drain" from Europe to the United States which might be provoked by the U.S. "star wars" program.

Of course, that does not mean that the FRG, Britain, or Italy, on whose territory medium-range U.S. missiles are already deployed, are not active members of NATO but, as may be judged by the results of the Portuguese meeting, on this question U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz did not succeed in "quashing" his partners, although efforts in this direction will be continued. It is understandable that this line of Washington's cannot promote the success of the Geneva talks. The implementation of the plans that have been concocted would merely intensify the danger of an all-destroying military conflict.

#### Weekly Talk Show 2 June

LD021800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 2 Jun 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Igor Pavlovich Charikov, with TASS political observer Alkesey Nikolayevich Grigoryev and NOVOYE VREMYA observer Vitkor Aleksandrovich Tsoppi]

[Excerpt] Craxi, Brandt Visits

[Tsoppi] It seems to me, Igor Pavlovich, that we have to turn our attention to the following circumstances. It is not simply that the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy course is giving rise to support and very wide interest everywhere in the world: political figures, leading political figures in those Western countries which are allies of the United States and which belong to NATO are unable to ignore our policy now, they are unable to ignore our peace-loving initiatives, and they are holding talks with our leadership.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meeting with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi is a new and very substantial manifestation of precisely this tendency. There was a business-like exchange of opinions on key international questions and on the development of relations between our countries. The talks made it possible for those taking part in them to reach the conclusion that, despite the differences in the assessments of and approaches a number of substantial aspects of the situation in the world, the Soviet Union and Italy have the ability to seek and to find points of contact on problems of

such vital importance as the removal of the threat of war, the restoration of detente, and the deepening of political dialogue between states with different social systems.

[Grigoryev] Last week, too, as we know, there was a meeting between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and chairman of the Socialist International. Of itself, this meeting is important and interesting insofar as it was a meeting between the leader of the CPSU and the leader of the major opposition party in one of Europe's most important countries, but the importance and the weight of this meeting also lies in the subjects and the issues which were discussed at it, and this, naturally, was reflected in the worldwide response to this meeting.

It is noteworthy that this discussion showed the common nature of the positions of the CPSU and the SPD on very important key problems of the present day, primarily on the question of preventing the militarization of space. Furthermore, both sides stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, and the importance of progress in these talks, on the condition that the known understanding about the discussion of the issues of space and nuclear weapons being interlinked is observed.

Willy Brandt stressed clearly and precisely that his party has been and is opposed to the militarization of space in any form. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Brandt stressed, and this is mentioned in the joint communique, that space must always be an arena of peaceful cooperation and never one of military rivalry. It ought to be noted that also under discussion at this meeting were questions concerning the bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic. It is quite noteworthy that it will soon be 15 years since the conclusion of the 1970 Moscow Treaty, an event that is one of the most important foundations of the detente of the 1970's. It was stressed at the meeting that it is necessary, drawing upon the whole of the positive experience that has been achieved upon the basis of the Moscow Treaty, to further develop relations between the USSR and the FRG, taking fully into account the fact that both countries belong to different alliance and ideological differences between the CPSU and the FRG Social Democrats.

#### Second Round of Geneva Talks

[Charikov] Aleksey Nikolayevich, when you were saying that the "star wars" question was touched upon at the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Willy Brandt, and that Willy Brandt expressed condemnation of these plans, well he was proceeding from the fact that the majority of the other socialist parties of Western Europe hold similar views. The latest report from Paris is evidence of precisely this: 11 socialist parties in Western Europe have come out against the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, they have come out in favor of the Geneva talks which started this week reaching some kind of positive result.

[Tsoppil] Yes, I think that the events we are talking about, the events that have taken place during the past few days, prove very convincingly how vitally, indeed how vitally essential is the Soviet foreign policy course for the whole of mankind. I am not exaggerating. The situation in the world today is not the best. It is not through our endeavors that this situation has become extremely complicated and is continuing to become more complicated.

Louis Pasteur, that great Frenchman and discoverer of the anti-rabies vaccine, once said that if mankind does not kill war, war will kill mankind. And so it is urgently,



extremely necessary to find and to use some vaccine against nuclear rabies and to kill war.

The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks, upon which depends, in the first place, the question of whether or not war is going to be killed, began at the end of the week, although of course we do not look at the whole world exclusively through the prism of our relations with the United States, and we concern ourselves not just about our own security of all peoples, of all continents, of all the world's states. I would remind our listeners that the Geneva talks, which began at the initiative of the Soviet Union are unprecedented as far as the range of problems they cover is concerned. The questions being discussed there are strike weapons in space, strategic offensive armaments, and medium-range nuclear means. These questions are linked organically and indissolubly. Why? Well, because if, say, the United States were to acquire strike space weapons, this would sharply upset, it would inevitably upset, the strategic equilibrium between our countries; it would make a quantitative buildup in nuclear offensive means literally inevitable and fated and the arms race would reach an even greater scale in every direction.

How is it possible, for example, to plan the dimensions of a reduction of long-distance-- I am using outmoded language -- strategic weapons, if medium-range weapons are not to be taken into account? After all, Pershing II and cruise missiles which have been brought from the United States to West Europe acquire the same destructive force as those intercontinental missiles sited on U.S. territory; and for us and for our Warsaw Treaty allies these medium-range missiles are just as strategic, really. What use is it to us to know by which model of missile this or that state shall perish?

On 8 January this year Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz wrote this objective interdependence of all three elements of the negotiations into a Soviet-U.S. statement. In this an aim was set out: to reach a joint decision at the negotiations not to allow an arms race in space and to stop the arms race on earth. This was the only possible and the only realistic starting position from which the first round of negotiations began. It began, but unfortunately over the 1 and 1/2 months it lasted it did not make any progress. This was one simple reason for this: The U.S. side, to put it briefly, quite cynically sabotaged the examination of, the most important, the solution of the question of preventing an arms race in space. From the very beginning, the U.S. side rejected all our proposals, honest, constructive proposals, directed at a mutually acceptable agreement on all questions under negotiation. Right up to the resumption of talks on 30 May, no one was able to find even the smallest sign of a change in the U.S. position.

On the contrary, we have all the symptoms of a stubborn striving to forget the original starting point adopted in January, and to move away from the accord concerning the subject and aims of the talks. Is this a desperate situation? No, of course not. It is difficult. We, our country, is not despairing. That is not typical of us. We maintain a sober optimism. We hope that our partners will heed the voice of the peoples who want peace and a halt to the arms race. We very much hope that common sense will triumph.

#### USSR-U.S. Arms Agreements

[Charikov] When we speak of Geneva, of the Geneva talks, I recall May 1972, and this is why. That month became an extremely important milestone not only in Soviet-U.S. relations, but also in relations between states in general.

You were saying, Viktor Aleksandrovich, that we look at the world not only through the prism of Soviet-U.S. relations. That is so. That is true. Still, by general admission, reciprocal relations between the USSR and the United States serve as a sort of barometer of the international climate.

In May 1972, there was an important political shift which, by its political consequences, moved far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. If one may put it this way, the foundation stone was laid for the process of detente. The results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting showed the effectiveness and viability of Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. What were the concrete results? Primarily, it was the fact that one of the most important political documents of the entire postwar period was signed, the basis of relations between the USSR and the United States. Today, that treaty is only 13 years old. If the U.S. leaders, I mean those U.S. presidents who have been in the White House in those years, had followed the letter and spirit of that most important document, there can be no doubt that we would now be talking with you about completely different things. If those same leaders had kept to the provisions of other most important documents signed 13 years ago in Moscow -- it is difficult to presuppose of course -- but in any event, there would not be the tension in the world that there is now. I shall permit myself to name these two most important documents. They are Treaty on the Limitation of Antimissile Defense Systems, or ABM, and the provisional agreement on some measures in the area of strategic offensive weapons. Article No 5 of the treaty limiting ABM systems, which, incidentally is open-ended -- and this has no little importance -- says, inter alia, that both sides undertake, I quote, not to create, not to test, not to deploy systems or components of ABM based at sea, in the air, in space or mobile on land. Put exhaustively clearly, it would seem. And this undertaking is open-ended.

However, as is known, the present U.S. leadership has taken the course of revising this agreement, having embarked in earnest on the development of space weapons. For them the Treaty on Limitation of ABM Systems is an undesirable obstacle which they are striving to get around, or, to put it in the words of Secretary of Defense Weinberger, to go beyond its framework. Let us take in particular the agreement on cooperation in research and utilization of space for peaceful purposes. This agreement, just like the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM systems, was an obstacle to those who decided to move the arms race into space, and to use it as a springboard for striking the first blow.

#### Broadcast To Iran

Moscow in Persian to Iran 1000 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] I want to draw your attention today to the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear and space weapons currently taking place in Geneva at the Soviet Union's initiative. As it did in the first round of these talks, in the second round, which began last week, the Soviet Union again will strive to seek solutions to help put an end to the nuclear arms race and to prevent a nuclear or space war.

The Soviet Union has proved its readiness by specific acts. In this regard we may recall that the Soviet Union unilaterally undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union also unilaterally stopped the

deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe until November of this year. The Soviet Union has proposed that the manufacturing of space weapons and the deployment of strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles be halted while the Geneva talks are in progress. A proposal to sign an (?agreement) on banning nuclear weapons and a proposal to use money now spent on arms to overcome problems faced by developing countries are among the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives. The Soviet Union supports the creation of nuclear-free and peace zones in various parts of the world. Our country warmly supports the nonaligned countries' initiative for turning the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf into a zone of peace.

At the very beginning of the second round of the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that the manufacture and deployment of nuclear and space weapons be stopped immediately. This could have been a first step toward establishing mutual trust. The Soviet Union also proposed that the two sides agree to put forward specific proposals within a specific time frame during the talks on all topics of discussion. If the United States had listened to these proposals and replied positively to the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives, then the threat of a nuclear or space war would have decreased and peace would have emerged victorious. Unfortunately, however, the United States continues to display an unconstructive attitude.

While Soviet-U.S. talks on ending the arms race on earth and preventing its start in space continue in Geneva, Washington is escalating its military preparations and is allocating astronomic sums for this purpose. U.S. programs foresee the military industry executing orders totaling an astronomic sum of \$2 trillion between 1984-1989. It should also be noted that a large part of the allocations to this industry will be for the production of nuclear and space weapons.

The atomic bomb which the Americans dropped on Hiroshima at the end of World War II killed 100,000 people and condemned several thousands of people to suffering. But the strength of nuclear warheads in the world today is stronger than two million bombs similar to the one dropped on the Japanese city. Thus, if a nuclear war breaks out, no one will be immune. The nuclear danger threatens all of mankind, our entire civilization, and the very continuation of life on earth.

As for Iran, it should be said that Washington's strategists, as part of their savage plans, consider directly hitting Iran with nuclear weapons. For example, a plan code-named [name indistinct] foresees attacking Iran from the Persian Gulf and using nuclear weapons on Iranian territory.

As for the "star wars" program, one can easily understand that this war is equally lethal for all nations and countries. Cosmonatus say that earth looks like a small blue planet from outer space. This planet is alive; and today life on this earth is threatened.

As you can see, the Soviet Union and the United States are conducting the Geneva talks from varying positions and approaches. The Soviet Union's persistent call for ensuring peace and detente and for harnessing the arms race,

primarily the nuclear arms race is widely supported by nations throughout the world. Workers hold meetings and demonstrations in various countries during which protests are voiced against the arms race, the nuclear and star wars, and in support for the Soviet Union's peace-seeking initiatives.

The Iranian people, too, once filled bright pages in the history of peace struggles. Years ago the national congress of peace supporters was held in your country. Its participants disgraced the warmongers, strongly condemned their machinations, and expressed their wish to defend peace until the end. More than one million Iranians signed the Stockholm appeal, and these facts today recall that any nation, including the Iranian people, can play a part in struggles to ensure a peaceful future for the world.

International social circles regard the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva with hope. In these talks the Soviet Union has expressed its serious and reliable stand. Now the ball is in the U.S. court.

CSO: 5200/1237

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

POLITBURO MEETING VIEWS BRANDT, CRAXI VISITS

LD302027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt]

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the results of Comrade Gorbachev's talk with Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and chairman of the Socialist International. The talk showed the common stance of the CPSU and the SPD on such fundamental issues of the modern situation as the impermissibility of space militarization and the need to achieve real progress at the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, while observing the principle of examining the problems of space and nuclear weapons on an interrelated basis. The positions of both parties on ensuring reliable security in Europe, returning to detente, and developing normal good-neighborly relations between countries of that continent, including the Soviet Union and the FRG, are close or similar. Both parties believe that the consolidation of peace demands the exclusion of any outside interference in the affairs of other countries and the protection of the peoples' right to independence and an independent path of development.

The Politburo noted that in the existing tense and dangerous international situation, when the consolidation of all forces sincerely interested in preserving and consolidating peace is essential, the continued development of contacts between the CPSU and the Socialist International, social democratic and socialist parties, in particular with the SPD, is taking on considerable significance in strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples.

The Politburo heard details on the Soviet leadership's talks with Italian Prime Minister Craxi, who was on a visit to the Soviet Union. The successful development of bilateral Soviet-Italian relations in the trade and economic, scientific and technological, and cultural spheres, and of political consultations and an exchange of opinions on topical issues of European and world politics, was noted. The talks confirmed that, despite differences in their stances on a number of significant questions of the international situation, the Soviet Union and Italy have the opportunity and the desire to find points of contact on such vitally important issues as ending the arms race, lowering the level of military confrontation, especially in Europe, restoring detente, and developing fruitful cooperation between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, while strictly observing the sovereignty and the independence of all countries. The Politburo stressed the importance of further developing mutually beneficial cooperation and political dialogue with Italy.

Several other issues of domestic policy and international affairs were also discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting.

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

SOVIET COMMENTATOR ON BRANDT, CRAXI VISITS

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[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The week that has passed in international life can, with good reason, be called Europe week. It is indeed here, on our continent, that important events have been taking place recently, which are attracting the attention of the international community. Perhaps, one of the most important of these events is the visit of leading Western European political figures to Moscow. Hardly had the successful and fruitful visit by Willy Brandt, the chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party], ended, than the visit and negotiations with the Soviet leadership of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi began. These visits are different in character, but they do have one feature in common, which can also be said of many other recent political contacts.

It is possible that I may appear as an extreme optimist, but I have this feeling that these events somehow recall the first steps of detente on the European Continent during the seventies, but of course, on a qualitatively new level of relations. Then there was talk of unfreezing the cold war, a thaw between West and East; now there is talk of something greater, of restoring detente to its full strength, and not just restoring it, but developing it further and deeper in many directions. Notwithstanding its unprecedented pressure on its allies, Washington has never succeeded in burying detente nor in canceling the gains of detente on the European Continent. Economic and cultural cooperation between the countries of Eastern and Western Europe has continued, and in many directions, progressed. European countries have also maintained their fidelity to the notion of detente itself and to the Final Act adopted at Helsinki 10 years ago.

It is understandable that what could be called the 5-year period of Ronald Reagan's presidency could not but tell on the European Continent also. With an energy that, really, is worthy of a better use, he has tried and is trying to shake that edifice of European security which has been erected in Europe with such difficulty and has overcome many obstacles and prejudices over the last 10 years. The edifice has held up; its foundation has turned out to be strong, because detente did not just express the strivings of either political figures or governments. No, it reflected the interests and frame of mind of all European peoples: to live in peace and good-neighborliness and to cooperate with each other. Far too great a price was paid by the Europeans in the World War II to think about a third one.

Strictly speaking, not a single European of sound mind can think about a third war, a nuclear war. Here, it must be said, there is a substantial difference between the

ideas of Western Europeans and North Americans and the reason for this is obvious: In the event of such a war, Western Europe would simply be wiped off the face of our planet. Everybody knows this in Europe, and although one part of the population in Western Europe talks about this at the top of its voice at antinuclear meetings, processions and demonstrations, the other part, following the lead of Washington's policy, carries this knowledge within itself, like a cold frog against its heart.

The United States is another matter: Of course, the American people also do not want nuclear war and understand its consequences, but there are military experts and political figures there who are still reckoning on such a war somewhere in Europe or in another region of the world, while others hope to create some sort of shield against nuclear weapons, and even to strike blows from behind this shield with impunity. In a word, they want to slip out from under the press instead of halting its motion.

What is taking place in Europe of late? I think that one can say that at the moment two lines of overall European policy are in particularly acute and particularly obvious conflict: one of them is constructive, the other destructive. The first is trying to prolong the cause of detente in new conditions: It regards the interests of security, cooperation, and the search for mutually acceptable compromises as of paramount importance. The other line, the destructive one, looks for ways of foisting confrontation between Western and Eastern Europe, and thirsts for, I would say, some sort of revenge against the spirit of Helsinki itself.

The meetings which took place in Moscow made a serious contribution to the cause of restoring detente and the development of constructive tendencies. Our partners at the Moscow talks treated with great understanding the new Soviet initiatives directed at achieving positive results in Geneva, where this week the second round of talks began this week, and more than that: also at realizing a genuine leap toward civilized relations between states and peoples.

Bettino Craxi appraised highly the political will of the Soviet leadership, which is concentrating the country's efforts on solving major economic and social problems. He stressed that Italy is similarly making efforts to implement industrial and technological modernization.

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## U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

### USSR GENERAL HITS U.S. 'AGGRESSIVENESS', APPROACH TO TALKS

PM121740 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Excerpts] The sharp exacerbation of the international situation at the start of the eighties and its further complication are the direct consequence of imperialism's increased aggressiveness and its expansionist policy. This cause-and-effect relationship, although it is denied by bourgeois politicians and ideologues, is well known and indisputable. The very growth of imperialist aggressiveness has deep-rooted causes and both a covert and an overt mechanism of action.

Even today, U.S. imperialism is in the forefront of the war threat to mankind. U.S. policy is becoming increasingly belligerent and is a consistent negative factor in international relations. The aggressive aspirations of the U.S. ruling elite can be seen in attempts to undermine military-strategic equilibrium, in the whipping up of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, in the dangerous plans for the militarization of space, and so forth. There is a steadily growing desire in U.S. policy to subordinate other countries to U.S. domination, to block the way for mankind's social progress, to interfere everywhere in other peoples' affairs, and to fulfill the functions of a kind of guarantor and guardian of an international system of exploitation and oppression.

It is to these interests that the gamble by the United States and its NATO partners on achieving military-strategic dominance is subordinated.

These are the interests guiding those in Washington who have launched preparations for "star wars," hiding behind deliberately deceptive promises to create a space "defense shield" and essentially counting on inflicting a first, so-called "disarming" strike against the USSR and its allies with impunity.

The violation of the prevailing military-strategic parity and imperialism's achievement of the military superiority it stubbornly desires would undoubtedly push imperialist circles into still greater aggressiveness. V.I. Lenin stressed that the imperialist warmongers are apt to use war when they have military and technical superiority over their enemies. The imperialist aggressors have always followed this path, especially with regard to the USSR. This desire can now be seen with new force in the United States and its NATO allies.

The future creation of fundamentally new means of mass destruction may wreck the possibility of controlling these means and destabilize the situation still further. Especially when you consider that the causes of the present sharp increase in imperialism's



aggressiveness are not short term in nature but are linked with long-term and substantial changes in the development of present-day imperialism. However illusory the imperialist circles' hopes of achieving military superiority may be, they are no less sinister for that.

The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc is an exceptionally important historical gain of the fraternal socialist countries. This parity, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum pointed out, must be safeguarded in every possible way for the sake of peace. It reliably restrains imperialism's aggressive appetites.

It is typical that imperialism, as a rule, has striven and continues to strive to cover up its aggressiveness, depict itself as peace-loving, and blame socialism for the growth of the war danger by exploiting the notorious myth of the "Soviet military threat." The imperialists have also widely used and continue to use diplomatic means -- talks, conferences, and so forth -- as a smokescreen to cover their aggressive preparations. It is important to remember this in connection with the position taken by Washington at the Soviet-U.S. talks under way in Geneva.

The USSR believes that there is now an objective basis for a positive solution to the problems of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. It has embarked on the new Geneva talks with the determination to achieve results in the interests of peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union's proposal that both sides introduce a moratorium on the creation of space weapons for the duration of the talks and freeze nuclear arsenals is evidence of this. Continuing this line, the USSR has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the buildup of other retaliatory measures in Europe. As with previous Soviet initiatives, the U.S. Government has not responded to a single one of these initiatives with a goodwill gesture.

The first round of the Geneva talks, which has now ended, gives grounds for saying that Washington has not set its sights on agreement with the Soviet Union. It is refusing altogether to discuss the question of preventing the spread of the arms race to space simultaneously with discussing the question of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. It is thus violating the accord reached this January on the interconnection of the three directions -- the prevention of an arms race in space, the reduction of strategic nuclear arms, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. This position is explained by the fact that certain U.S. circles still want to secure a dominant position in the world, above all in the military respect.

The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn the U.S. side's attention to the fact that these ambitious plans are futile. The USSR and its friends and allies do not recognize the right of any state or group of states to supreme leadership [verkhovenstvo] and the imposition of their will on other countries and peoples.

At the same time, since the factors conditioning the new surge of imperialist bellicosity are tending to grow, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are forced to show concern about retaliatory measures with a view to defending their gains. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government have warned that they will not give up one iota of our state's security and will do everything to ensure that no one violates Soviet people's peaceful lives. The USSR Armed Forces will continue to have everything necessary to reliably defend the fatherland and its allies.

The leaders of the Warsaw Pact parties and states are united in their opinion that this defensive alliance will have to continue to play an important role in defending

socialism's positions in Europe and the world and serve as a reliable instrument of preventing nuclear war and strengthening international security as long as the NATO bloc exists.

Finally, it was stated utterly clearly from the rostrum of the ceremonial meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory that, realizing the scale of the war threat and aware of our responsibility for the fate of peace, we will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to be disrupted.

In the 40 years since the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the political map of the world has changed radically. But, speaking of the results of the postwar decades, it would be wrong to see just those results that the Soviet people and all progressive mankind sincerely welcome and support. Unfortunately, a great deal that causes mounting alarm has also taken place. Through the fault of imperialism, the international situation continues to be complex and dangerous.

Mankind is now at a turning point in its history. In order for its development to proceed along the path of peace and progress, it is necessary to remove the nuclear threat, prevent the militarization of space, and pool the people's efforts in order to solve global economic and ecological problems.

V.I. Lenin's directive that we must accompany our steps toward peace by exerting all our military readiness is more topical than ever. The situation requires that Soviet servicemen double and triple their efforts in the struggle to increase the vigilance and combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

STOCKHOLM PEACE INSTITUTE RELEASES STUDY ON DISARMAMENT

Calls Geneva Progress Improbable

AU170940 Paris AFP in English 0858 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, June 17 (AFP) -- Any improvement in East-West relations depends at present on "improbable" progress in the "difficult" U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks in Geneva, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, or SIPRI, said in its annual report, issued or released on Tuesday.

The SIPRI study said that the two sides were negotiating from "positions which were far apart" on nuclear and space disarmament.

Europeans could apply pressure on the two sides "by supporting a resumption of detente," SIPRI said.

But it also expressed some pessimism, saying that U.S. arms expenditures rose by 8.5 percent, compared to 12 percent in the Soviet Union, and that world expenditures for military research rose by 10 percent -- presaging further increases in actual arms spending in the immediate future. SIPRI noted that the Reagan administration, despite the fact that it has no guarantee of Congress's support, has proposed increasing its military budget by 40 per cent in the period 1985-90.

SIPRI, which is financed by the Swedish parliament, noted five factors which were likely to hinder rapid progress at Geneva, even though demands by both sides for nuclear parity "are more political than military because of the present high level of nuclear arsenals."

-- Talks started at the time that the two superpowers had launched "massive nuclear rearmament programmes," with the United States planning 800 more nuclear warheads and a further 21 MX missiles, and the Soviet Union having the quadrupled expenditure since the seventies. Both sides were deploying naval cruise missiles.

-- Each side had a different approach to strategic, medium-range and space missiles. While the United States considered that a compromise was possible eventually if the issues were taken separately, the Soviet Union insisted on linkage, and believed that a limitation of offensive arms was linked to an agreement on defensive space systems.

-- The problem of a reduction in strategic arms was complicated by the deployment of cruise missiles on warships. The development of new arms made it difficult for both sides to adhere to the SALT II agreement, and the accuracy of long-range missiles created a destabilising effect which was viewed differently by Washington and Moscow.

SIPRI suggested that "only a ban of testing missiles would prevent them being perfected."

-- Talks on medium-range missiles had to take into account missiles deployed since the end of 1983, when negotiations were interrupted.

These comprised Soviet SS-20 and SS-25 missiles and Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. There is also the question of British and French nuclear strike weapons. For Britain they include 140 Tornado planes and modernization of the Trident programme, and for France the arsenal of multiple nuclear warheads will increase from 80 in 1984 to about 500 in the nineties.

-- The question of arms in space has been complicated by differing East-West viewpoints, with Moscow considering the U.S. missile defense program known as the "Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI)," or "star wars," as "unaccompanied by any sign of less interest in other strategic offensive system." SIPRI noted that this issue had been further complicated by overlapping research on anti-satellite and anti-ballistic weapons. There is also confusion on how to control them.

The SIPRI report also reviews other East-West negotiations in Europe. It said there was "little progress" at the Stockholm conference on disarmament measures in Europe, the Vienna conference on mutual arms reduction, or the Geneva disarmament conference. But SIPRI said there had been "some movement over chemical weapons."

The report noted that Europe could effectively exert pressure on U.S.-Soviet negotiators "in seeking disengagement, looking for ways and means to prevent surprise attacks, modifying the deployment of nuclear arms and atomic doctrines, as well as working towards a resumption of East-West detente."

#### Notes U.S. Public Opinion

HK180526 Hong Kong AFP in English 0515 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, June 18 (AFP) -- The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) said today that the public had a right to be informed about U.S. and Soviet proposals at the Geneva arms talks, in order to be in a position to exert some influence.

SIPRI's annual report said the demand was justified by the evolution of public opinion which today was better informed about nuclear arms and also because an increasing number of people had come to believe that recourse to nuclear weapons was "illegitimate".

The report said that the United States, where in the 1950's a majority of people thought the atomic bomb could be used in case of war, today the majority believed nuclear war would be suicidal. Opinion polls showed that Americans were generally agreed on two points: that the Soviet Union and the United States were vastly over-armed already and that the United States could not win the arms race.

The report said the evolution of public opinion was illustrated by the growing interest in making Scandinavia, the Balkans and the South Pacific nuclear-free zones, New Zealand's banning from its ports of U.S. warships suspected of carrying nuclear arms, widespread hostility in Western Europe to the deployment of U.S. missiles, and protests reported in East Germany and Czechoslovakia against deployment there of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

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SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA REPORTS ON REAGAN SDI INTERVIEW IN ITALIAN PAPER

PM280959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Starry Distances Are Not for Wars"]

[Text] Washington, 26 May -- The Reagan administration does not intend to revise its unconstructive, obstructionist approach to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms but intends to continue accelerating the implementation of plans for the militarization of space. Graphic confirmation of this has been provided by President Reagan's statements in an interview with the Italian newspaper IL TEMPO, whose text has been disseminated by the White House.

The head of the administration asserted that it is his "most passionate desire" to make "significant progress" at the Geneva talks. Here, however, he totally distorted the Soviet Union's position at those talks and tried to depict the matter as though it is not the United States but rather the USSR that bears responsibility for the lack of concrete results during their first round. Reagan confirmed by his subsequent statements that the United States does not intend to adhere to the accord reached between the United States and the USSR on the subject and content of the Geneva talks, which provides for all questions to be examined there in interconnection.

The President tried once again to justify his notorious "star wars" program, which is aimed at extending the arms race into space and provides, in particular, for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. Here he maintained that this program "does not contradict" the 1972 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems. However, well-known American politicians and public figures, specialists in questions of disarmament, and scientists have repeatedly declared that Reagan's "star wars" program will lead, in the event of its practical implementation, to the undermining of the treaty.

Reagan tried to present the matter as though broad support existed in West Europe for the administration's dangerous plans for the militarization of space. In fact, the head of the U.S. Administration was passing off what he desires as reality. The President was unable to name a single West European country that would agree to participate in realizing that program.

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SPACE ARMS

SDI TECHNOLOGY 'LURES' U.S. TO ABANDON ABM TREATY

PM100929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Protecting the Golden Skies"]

[Text] How often do people look back and exclaim: But it all might have been different! Might have been. But the past can never be brought back, particularly in politics. One person's blunder, dirty trick, or whim can sometimes mean trouble for everyone.

Is it so long since Washington was extolling the atom bomb as the "end of wars" while secretly working on ways to use it as "the most conventional weapon" for "altering the course of history and civilization"? It worked so well that war dangers acquired a qualitatively new dimension and life on earth became dependent on chance.

Some time ago the R. Reagan administration stopped denying the significance of arms control. If it is to be believed, arms reduction can only be a compulsory act, not by any means a voluntary one; it will come, if it comes, only through the buildup and modernization of military arsenals, and the demilitarization of earth will come about through the militarization of space, of all things. The latest technology is meant to be stronger than present and future weapons and more powerful than the laws of social development and human will. Only by fighting fire with fire, the President and his advisers claim, will it be possible to curb man's "instinct to fight."

The policy of constantly refining certain systems and types of weapons, and the strategy and tactics for using them on the pretext of "peacemaking" and rendering other armaments "harmless," is much more serious than may appear at a cursory glance. Ancient "philosophers with a mathematical bias" tried to show that "numbers rule the world." The sequence of figures in a bank account also plays the paramount role for the U.S. neoconservatives when assessing the debit and credit sides of a particular decision and of a particular military expedition or terrorist act. For example, in the early seventies the United States saw peaceful coexistence as the optimal choice of policy and embarked on a number of important accords with the USSR on military and other matters, although this can be explained, from the present standpoint, not by beliefs, not by principles, and not in moral terms, but by a short-term power shortage; It was too costly at that stage to pursue an aggressive course and the alternatives looked unreliable. An interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT I) was concluded with the USSR. ABM deployment appeared too expensive and ineffective in terms of end results. There was nothing left but to sign the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems.

But then there was the lure of technology: If one mobilizes enough resources, involves the allies, and stops paying homage to past accords with the USSR, one can try to be the first to create antimissile strike systems in order to destroy the enemy on his own territory. It will be a preemptive-action ABM, for when the missiles are being launched no U.S. computer would be able to calculate what the targets are and what continent they are aimed at. The missiles would be destroyed as they are launched, just to be on the safe side.

We won't go into detail. Whether or not the promises to lock up the sky are feasible is not vital to an understanding of the general attitude. One thing is critically important, though: the emergence of a purely "technological" or "technocratic" approach to the problem of security, with technology and its life span having the final say. A new weapon is created and the old policy is thrown on the garbage heap. O.K., so agree on a new one. Let us then assume a new one is agreed on. Science and design do not stand still, however; in 5-10 years' time something new takes shape and interstate relations and systems of defense and alliances are back in the melting pot. And so it goes on until excessive tension causes the safety fuse to burn out.

"Numbers rule the world." Colonel G. Hess, one of the heads of the "star wars" program, says that it now costs \$1,400-1,500 to carry a payload of 1 pound into space by space shuttle, and to make the space-based ABM system devised by the United States affordable this figure must be reduced to \$150-200. The colonel would be happy if by the mid-nineties expenditure could be reduced to \$300-400 per pound and come close to \$200 after the year 2000. If the "economy" targets and efficiency indicators are attained, the ABM Treaty will be broken off on the pretext of a "change in the strategic situation." If they are not attained, they will play the part of "loyal partners" and from time to time criticize others for "nonobservance" of the spirit and letter of the accords.

By what right, in fact, does the United States regard the planet and near-earth space as a field for militarist experiments? The oceans and space are the common property of all the peoples. Who does what there cannot be a matter of indifference to the peoples. They are not just passive observers sitting in the waiting room waiting for who knows what. No international legal decision has sanctioned the militarization of space. There also exists a whole series of treaties, conventions, and UN General Assembly resolutions, adopted in 1967, 1977, and the eighties, which call for the prevention of an arms race in space, the deployment of weapons of any kind there, and the banning of the use of force in space or from space against earth. The USSR respects these documents, which are sanctified by the authority of the vast majority of UN members, and is prepared to observe them scrupulously. The United States thinks that the law does not apply to them and the interests of the international community are nothing to Washington.

Strictly speaking, the United States and the Soviet Union have no right even to discuss options for the use of outer space for ABM purposes as long as the 1972 treaty remains in force. This treaty specifically bans the development and testing of space-based systems or components, and also bans giving installations not belonging to the stationary ABM systems deployed within Soviet and U.S. territory stipulated in the treaty, capabilities to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory. These bans cannot be bypassed without violating the basic purpose and objectives of the ABM Treaty. Even discussing the potential for the utilization of space in the interests of ABM defense would mean being unfaithful to treaty commitments.



It was quite natural for the decisions on strategic offensive arms limitation and on the limitation of ABM systems to be adopted at the same time. The inner link between them is indissoluble. Anyone who undermines the ABM Treaty is also digging a pit beneath the cause of strategic offensive arms limitation and reduction. It would be quite logical for limitations on ABM systems to become stricter as the regulations governing offensive systems are rightened up. Given the attainment of some kind of bottom limit, not to say the removal of nuclear missile systems from states' armories, it would be possible and necessary to raise the question of a complete and universal ban on ABM defense, of closing ABM defense as an area of military activity. An entire class of weapons would thus be eliminated and the temptation to develop specific technology which could easily be transformed, in certain circumstances, from a means of countering targets in space to a weapon for use against targets on earth, would disappear of its own accord.

I could go further and draw this conclusion from the Soviet Union's readiness for deep cuts and radical solutions in the nuclear sphere: If in order to prevent the militarization of space, it was necessary, regardless of the state of talks on strategic offensive arms, to move immediately to a ban on all types of ABM systems and the elimination of all launch installations developed for ABM purposes, all humanity's task of preventing the militarization of space would justify such a step. At the same time, I see no constructive sense in ideas of curtailing strategic missiles and medium-range missiles while at the same time deploying ABM systems, and with space-based elements at that. In proposals of this kind, which are intended to be declined, one can perceive the desire to take weapons into outer space at all costs, and here the word "defense" is used as a cover for ventures which are far from defensive.

In short, any objective student of the problem will reach the same conclusion now as in 1972: Anyone who wants arms control and the limitation and reduction of strategic systems in terms of both quantity and quality cannot seek to extend ABM defense and turn it into a global undertaking. The two things are mutually exclusive, regardless of the potentialities of military hardware.

Today, as in the early seventies when the foundations of detente were laid, it is clear to every unbiased person that armaments endowed with the talent to make wars impossible do not exist and never will. No amount of eulogies of force on the part of Washington will remove the obvious truth: In our day more than ever before, the best defense is to threaten nobody, and that depends on people and their world outlook and actions.

A.S. Pushkin wrote these lines -- "And, not allowing the dark of night to touch the golden skies..." This poetic image has acquired special meaning now. The dark must not be allowed into space. Militarism must not be permitted to conceal the dawn, to steal the golden skies from the peoples, and to rob them both of their peaceful sky and their hopes for the triumph of common sense.

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SPACE ARMS

U.S. RESEARCH ON SDI, ABM PENETRATION MEANS DISCUSSED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by G. Vorontsov: "A Space Sword in the Hands of the Pentagon"]

[Text] The progressive development of space research and technology which has recently been occurring is increasing possibilities for opening up space, including its use for military purposes. It is with good reason that the question of nonmilitarization of outer space has become particularly acute and moved to front stage in the international debate on military-political issues.

The problem of so-called Star Wars--whether or not there will such wars--has truly become significant to all mankind. The militarization of space can stimulate more and more spirals of the arms race in other spheres and areas as well. On the other hand, resolution of the problem of nonmilitarization of outer space can result in major advances in the area of disarmament, primarily the area of nuclear weapons.

The political will and the objectives of the nations involved are of crucial importance in the complex group of various factors upon which the resolution of the problem of nonmilitarization of outer space depends. Because of this, it is completely obvious that the USA's attitude toward the problem of militarization of outer space should be considered in the overall context of the foreign policy course of the USA's current administration.

When the "strategic defense initiative" was proposed, the concept was presented exclusively as a defensive idea. Washington was unable to conceal the true nature of the new "undertaking," however. It is perfectly apparent that the "strategic defense initiative" is one of the most important components of the USA's aggressive strategy.

It is also certainly not accidental that the course toward the establishment of a "cosmic shield" is being accompanied by the advancement of projects for strengthening the nation's air defense. It is apparent that the establishment of a large-scale antimissile defense system and modernization of the air defense system are designed to make it possible to intercept all strategic carriers, from low-flying cruise missiles to ballistic missiles. At the same time, the USA is accelerating the build-up of its strategic offensive capability and simultaneously developing a number of new types of offensive weapons, including missiles, submarines and bombers. The Pentagon's strategy in this matter is fairly clear: the "space shield" and the air defense system can provide great scope for offensive operations.

This conclusion is convincingly confirmed by new information on the plans of U.S. military strategists made public in February of this year.

According to a report in the NEW YORK TIMES, along with developing an anti-missile defense system "designed to neutralize Soviet missiles," the Defense Department is also implementing a secret program within the Air Force to see that "American nuclear missiles never suffer the same fate." This refers to the so-called program "for modernizing the strategic missile systems," for which President Reagan's new draft budget calls for a drastic increase in allocations. These funds will be used for developing and testing the latest devices for penetrating "the Soviet defense system."

According to U.S. Air Force representatives, the bulk of these additional funds will be spent on the development of advanced "penetration facilities," which are designed to help American missiles reach their target. These include clouds of pieces of wire and light-reflecting aerosols capable of "throwing off" detection facilities, and devices which disorient the enemy by creating a large number of dummy targets, as well as "defense suppression systems" designed to detect and destroy radar facilities. Great importance is attached to the development and production of a new maneuverable warhead, with which an MX missile or the new and lighter missile called the Midgetman, can be armed.

The Pentagon's new plans are certainly not limited to the research stage, as they attempt to describe it in the USA. According to officials in the R. Reagan Administration themselves, certain "weapons of the future" are already being tested. The U.S. Administration has also taken a number of steps toward the practical implementation of the new programs and plans. A significant step was taken in this direction with the creation of the Air Force Space Command on 1 September 1982 and the Navy Space Command in October 1983.

The fact that it is not simply a matter of "scientific" and "laboratory" work is also borne out by recent statements by General G. Abrahamson, director of the Star Wars program. At the beginning of February he announced that work was successfully underway to develop a laser weapon and an electromagnetetic gun. The first testing of the anti-missile weapon could be carried out as early as 1987, G. Abrahamson has stated--that is, 2 years ahead of schedule. During the testing, which will involve the reusable Shuttle spacecraft, it is planned to test the homing and target tracking equipment which will be used for destroying missiles with a laser weapon.

The development of anti-satellite weapons is considered to be an important direction. The ASAT system, which involves the launching of a homing missile from an F-15 fighter, has already undergone testing in the USA.

Everything listed above is only the beginning of large-scale programs for the development and deployment of the latest Star Wars weapons. The possible general particulars of these programs were described in a well-known article by three authors--former Assistant to the President for National Security Z. Brzezinski, prominent physicist R. Jastrow and M. Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the forthcoming talks in Geneva--which was published in the NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. Speaking as heralds of the Star Wars concept, they attempt to convince the reader of the financial, political and strategic feasibility of implementing this concept. According to the authors, the deployment of a large-scale anti-missile defense

system using the latest technology--laser weapons, for example--is possible by the end of the century, and the creation of a "double-tiered" defense using modern weapons is possible far earlier than that.

An idea of the scope of the work being performed in the USA to implement the Star Wars program can be gained from an analysis of budget allocations requested by the Administration for next year.

Accelerated growth of outlays for the development of new weapons systems is a characteristic feature of the allocations. For example, the President is requesting approximately three times more than the present amount for the development of so-called "direct energy weapons," mainly powerful lasers. Allocations for "kinetic energy weapons," which include high-speed missiles, are being more than tripled. In short, programs "of a research nature" are actually taking on realistic features and being materialized in the development of new means of conducting combat operations based on the nuclear missile first-strike strategy and on attempts to undermine the present military parity between the USSR and the USA.

An analysis of the practical steps and plans of the Star Wars strategists within the overall context of the USA's foreign and military policy convincingly shows that they hope to build a road to military supremacy through space. The development of large-scale anti-missile defense systems cannot be considered as anything other than a step toward preparations for perpetrating nuclear aggression with impunity. Such reckoning is based on illusions. As in the past, the Soviet Union will not permit the military parity to be disturbed to the detriment of its own security. Implementation of the Star Wars plans, however, will inevitably lead to a new spiral of the arms race, one fraught with catastrophe.

Today, when the Geneva talks are about to begin, it is especially important to give serious and honest consideration to the present situation. There is an alternative to the arms race and the intensification of confrontation. It lies in the negotiations channel, in the achievement of agreements based on equality and identical security for the parties. In his speech to the electors, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has appealed to the U.S. leaders to approach the forthcoming talks seriously and honestly, to renounce their senseless expectations of military superiority over the Soviet Union, of conducting talks with us "from a position of strength." This is not what peoples expect from Geneva. They want lasting peace and a peaceful, happy life.

11499

CSO: 1807/270

SPACE ARMS

TASS REPORTS ON SENATE SDI FUNDING VOTE

Risk of War Seen

LD041322 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress is debating the question of next-fiscal-year appropriations for the "star wars" programme. The Reagan administration has asked Congress authority to spend 3.7 billion dollars for the purpose, almost three times as much as this fiscal year. On the whole, it is planned to spend about 26 billion dollars on developing first-strike space weapons within the next five years. The White House is now trying, with the help of its political allies in Congress, to prevent Congress from cutting the funds requested. Republican Senator Pete Wilson and six other senators have sent a letter to all members of the upper house of Congress absurdly alleging that a cutback in appropriations for the "star wars" programme would have an adverse effect on the progress of the Geneva talks.

But many members of Congress state that the "star wars" programme may only increase the risks of nuclear war. Senator John Kerry (Democrat from Massachusetts State) stressed during the debate that Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" envisages a number of tests and development efforts either directly violating the treaty on the limitation of anti-missile systems or rendering it meaningless. He stressed that this is not only a formal violation of the treaty but a blow to its very core. Senator Albert Gore (Democrat from Tennessee State) said in his article in THE NEW YORK TIMES that plans for establishing an anti-missile space system put the future of the arms limitation process at stake. The senator urged Congress to ban the development and testing of space weapons, stating that this could serve as a basis for breaking the stalemate at the Geneva talks. Professor Marshall Shulman of Columbia University, a prominent authority on Soviet-American relations, also pointed to extremely dangerous consequences of the "star wars" programme; writing in THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said that this programme is the main obstacle to agreement at the Geneva talks.

Funds Approved

LD060503 Moscow TASS in English 0457 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The U.S. Senate has rejected a number of amendments to the military appropriations bill for fiscal 1986 which call for cuts in funding for and proportions of the "star wars"

programme. The Reagan administration has requested 3.7 billion dollars for the purpose during the next fiscal year.

The voting had been preceded by a massive lobbying campaign spearheaded by the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger. However, the bogeyman of the "Soviet threat" has not dispelled the deep worry of a large number of U.S. lawmakers over the White House's plans to militarize space. Speaking in Congress, Senator John Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat, pointed out that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" and arms limitation are incompatible. The U.S. Administration, he said, puts in jeopardy the future of not only America but of the whole of human civilization.

CSO: 5200/1235

SPACE ARMS

USSR: U.S.-CHILE LANDING RIGHTS TALKS TIED TO 'STAR WARS'

LD052016 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 5 Jun 85

["Easter Island Under Washington's Threat -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Easter Island is under the threat of becoming a U.S. base under the programme for preparation of "star wars". The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reports from Santiago (Chile) that the U.S. Administration and Chilean dictator Pinochet are discussing a plan to use the Pacific island, which belongs to Chile, as a ground base for space shuttles. Spokesmen of the U.S. Administration assure that it is a question of only extending the runway on the island and of using it for the emergency landing of U.S. space shuttles which are launched under the programme of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). However, even Washington's official circles, including Pentagon leaders, admit that a considerable part of the work and experiments during the flights of NASA's space shuttles are being carried out for purely military purposes.

With the start of research and experimental-design work under the "star wars" programme, space shuttles constitute one of major components of the militarization of outer space and of its uses for military purposes. In particular, the creation of an attack space weapon is being tested by means of space shuttles. Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, director of the organization for the implementation of the "star wars" programme, has admitted in an interview with the "AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY" journal that, although space shuttles are under the authority of a non-military agency, NASA, the U.S. Department of Defense has always intended to use space shuttles for the accomplishment of secret military tasks. The nature of the tasks is evidenced by an interview taken from the leaders of the same organization by the Washington correspondent of the London TIMES about the goals of Reagan's "star wars" programme.

Political strategists in that organization, according to the correspondent, are confident that research within the framework of the "star wars" programme in the course of five-six years will lead to the start of the production of a space-based weapon. He added that already now hundreds of U.S. companies and research institutes participate in the project.

The use of Easter Island in the series of military preparations under the space militarization programme cannot but worry the scientific community and the world public as a whole. The historical and archeological singularity and value of Easter Island to the entire civilization, with its mysterious huge statues and no less mysterious native people Rapa Nui, of whom there are less than two thousand, are so obvious that

Washington's encroachment upon the island cannot be regarded otherwise than an encroachment upon the asset of the whole of mankind.

At the same time it is essential to realize that Washington leaders, by launching preparations for "star wars", are putting in jeopardy the existence of the entire modern civilization. This is why, apparently, no importance is being attached in the monstrous plans of the U.S. Administration to the preservation of the past on Easter Island.

CSO: 5200/1213



SPACE ARMS

USSR: COMMENTS ON NATO JUNE MEETING IN PORTUGAL

Differences Over SALT II, SDI

LD072046 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 7 TASS -- The meeting of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers of the 16 member states of the North Atlantic alliance ended today at Estoril, a suburb of the Portuguese capital.

For two days the participants in the meeting were discussing the Reagan programme of "star wars" which the Washington administration is trying to impose on its allies. The problems of East-West relations in the light of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, as well as questions of the further build up of the military potential of the North Atlantic bloc.

According to the Portuguese television, the U.S. plans of the militarisation of space have become the source of contention. The entire course of the meeting and its final documents expressed profound differences on this matter between Washington and its West European allies. According to the Western press, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, despite a strong pressure he had brought on his partners, failed to get their support for the programme of "star wars", so that it is not even mentioned in the final communique. The Portuguese newspaper DIARIO DE NOTICIAS stresses that French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas has been instructed by Paris not to sign the documents if they mention the Washington plan of the militarisation of space.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST expresses the opinion that the United States, confronted by opposition of the allies gave up its hopes of getting the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation to endorse research of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

There were profound differences between the United States and its West European partners in NATO about the plans debated in the White House to give up the observance of the SALT-2 treaty that had been concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States but had not been ratified by the U.S. Congress to this day. According to the Belgian news agency BELGA "these plans dangerous for the future" were opposed, specifically, by the Belgian, Dutch, British, French and West German participants in the meeting. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST also notes that the West European foreign ministers had been unanimous in stressing to Shultz that they want the United States to continue to abide by provisions of the SALT-2 treaty.

At the same time the final communique contains usual anti-Soviet rhetoric, efforts at intimidation with the "Soviet menace", traditional for NATO meetings. In this way the leaders of the bloc try to justify the continuation of the course at arms build up. The documents adopted confirm that the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear missiles will be continued in Western Europe, that the arsenals of other armaments will be built up. Reiterating the West's obstructionist stand assumed at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, the Stockholm Conference, the participants in the meeting passed in silence the constructive peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries.

#### Does Not Back SDI

LD071843 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes: Official Washington is again, for the umpteenth time, displeased: It has failed at the NATO Council session at the level of foreign ministers in Estoril (Portugal) to get approval from its allies for the American "star wars" programme, to reach understanding on some general statement in support of "research" to create strike space weapons, which is under way in the USA.

This has been the coveted goal of the United States Administration for a long time, with a considerable effort made in this direction.

It is apt to recall the events of several recent weeks: Early May: A summit meeting of the seven major Western nations in Bonn. The U.S. President is personally masterminding the members of the "Club of Seven" in the spirit necessary for Washington. Yet, no unanimity on the question of militarisation of outer space was reached. Moreover, the French president categorically declined the proposal to participate in that venture that is so dangerous to the cause of peace.

Then no results expected by Washington were achieved at the session of the Assembly of the Western European Union in Paris, at the series of spring meetings in Brussels of the NATO leading military bodies -- the Military Committee, the "Eurogroup", the Military Planning Committee, despite all persuasion and "clarifications" by the American representatives. Most West European partners in NATO are not in a hurry to become accomplices of the United States in spreading the arms race to outer space, in assuming grave responsibility to humankind.

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defence, indulged in wishful thinking in Washington a few days ago when claiming at the hearing sponsored in Congress by the Republican Research Committee that there was allegedly "great understanding and accord" in Europe on the question of the "Strategic Defence Initiative". Yet this claim has not been confirmed at the NATO Council session in Estoril. France, Greece, Denmark and Norway have declared against the "star wars".

The Pentagon chief declares that the allies of the United States are impressed by the American plans. They may be impressed but not the way Caspar Weinberger would like it. In real fact, the European governments are allergic to the U.S. "star wars", the French NOUVELLE OBSERVATEUR weekly quite aptly said.

Most far-sighted circles in the West European countries understand what can be the result of Washington's new venture. Far from leading to disarmament, contrary to the claims of advocates of the "star wars" plan, they will, on the contrary, contribute towards superarmament. If strike space weapons were deployed, military spendings would further increase. New weapons systems would be added to the existing ones, the world would approach a situation of a lack of confidence, destabilisation and growth of the danger of war.

Washington's "assurances" that only "harmless research" is being carried out now cannot mislead sober-minded West Europeans. It cannot be determined at what point the program will pass over from the research stage to that of implementation. That is precisely why the start of any work is in itself a new stage in the arms race and a source of danger.

It is also realised in Western Europe that one of the aims of the Washington plans is to make use of the achievements of the most advanced West European research centers, to organize a "braindrain" to the USA, while the West Europeans will be assigned the role of subcontractors.

All this explains why most of the West Europeans are allergic to the "star wars". That is precisely why Washington again suffered a setback at the NATO Council session in Estoril.

#### Urges SALT II Compliance

LD082323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] UPI reports from Washington that President Reagan is not having a rest this weekend because he is busy deciding what to do with the SALT II treaty provisions. Here is Viktor Levin at the microphone:

As has been reported from the U.S. capital, President Reagan will make a statement on the U.S. attitude toward the strategic arms limitation treaty signed in 1979 and known as SALT II. As you know, comrades, this treaty has not been ratified because of the U.S. side; however, the sides have agreed to observe limitations on deployment of strategic arms set by the treaty.

While these arms were within the limits defined by the treaty, Washington did not raise the question about the rejection of the obligations. However, when the arms buildup reached the set limit, the Pentagon openly wanted to throw the treaty aside. Judging by reports from the U.S. capital, the President is inclined to support the demands of the military department, which he has been doing for his entire time in the White House. However, a majority of congressmen have spoken against it, and Washington could not ignore the negative reaction in Western Europe. The idea was then born to enlist the support of NATO partners at the session of the North Atlantic Council held this week. Results of this session have proved to be far from what the White House and Pentagon counted on. They have added to Reagan's worries, having forced him to rack his brain over an agonizing problem.

You see, the ministers have resolutely spoken in favor of observation of SALT II treaty provisions and, furthermore, they departed once more from the obligations to support the Reagan program of space militarization.

Now Washington is analyzing the results of the Council session. It is being noted that Dumas, minister of foreign affairs of France, arrived in the Portuguese town of Estoril where the session was taking place with a clear order from Paris not to sign documents if they mentioned the Reagan project. Washington is therefore drawing the conclusion that France has caused a lot of damage to this issue. But France has also previously more than once muddled U.S. cards. In the question on the attitude toward the SALT II treaty, Washington has also met with opposition from Britain and the FRG, who as a rule have recently been agreeing with him unconditionally. British Foreign Secretary Howe on the eve of the session said that the SALT II treaty has to be observed and FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher stressed that this treaty is a real factor of stability.

There is no doubt that the U.S. capital is not satisfied with the allies. It is bad enough that they did not help, but they also strengthen the position of those who warn against rejection of the SALT II treaty. As literally all of them were against this rejection, one has to make a good move in a bad game and act as if nothing terrible has happened. However, the essence of the problem remains: to reject the SALT II treaty or not? If Washington listened to the voice of common sense, there would be no doubt about the answer to the question, but President Reagan, as UPI says, continues to think.

#### SDI Not Mentioned

LD081520 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] There has been a 2-day session of the NATO Ministerial Council at the level of foreign ministers in Estoril, a suburb of the Portuguese capital. In their final communique, writes our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin, the participants in this meeting again used standard phrases about an alleged Soviet threat.

This false idea is used as an argument to justify the NATO line for a further arms race.

The NATO foreign ministers confirmed that more American first-strike nuclear missiles will be installed in Western Europe and the arsenals of other weapons will also keep increasing. The communique also shows that the United States and its allies don't intend to change their unconstructive obstructions stance at the talks in Geneva and Vienna and at the Stockholm Conference.

One may say that the NATO Council session passed fully in keeping with the traditions of the Atlantic alliance and that the leaders of this aggressive bloc can be satisfied with the results. However, it's indicative that comments in the Western media concentrate not on what is said in the communique, but on what the communique reports by omission. Commentators underline that this release does not even mention the Reagan "star wars" plan, although Washington hoped very much to get support from its junior NATO partners. Just a few days ago the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claimed that there was greater understanding and accord on the issue in Europe. Well, an understanding does exist but it's quite different from what the U.S. Administration counts on.

It's quite apparent that there is an ever growing realization in Western Europe of the danger of the American program to extend the arms race to outer space. There is a mounting alarm over the dire consequences of this program. Hence the rather justified

unwillingness of the West European countries to become accomplices to this militaristic adventure by Washington, which is aimed at further aggravating tension and at raising the threat of nuclear war several times over. It is also apparent that the "star wars" plans can only undermine the opportunity for accords on a stop to the nuclear arms race and on reducing them.

News media note that the U.S. allies objected to the current Washington plans to renounce the observation of the SALT II treaty, signed between the USSR and the United States, a treaty the U.S. Congress has failed to ratify so far. This failure, a number of West European foreign ministers have pointed out, may have very grave consequences.

Thus the commentators are well justified in making the conclusion that this NATO Ministerial Council session was another display of the highly serious differences between the United States and its allies.

### 'No Revision of Militarism'

PM111157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "Following a Course of Obstruction"]

[Text] The Natoites have completed a traditional "Atlantic marathon" -- the annual spring series of conferences of the bloc member countries' political and military leaders. Its last stage took place in Estoril, a resort suburb of the Portuguese capital, where a 2-day NATO Council session was held at the foreign ministers level.

Summing up the Atlantic discussions as a whole, it is possible to definitely state that no revision of the policy of militarism and fueling tension has occurred or even been outlined in NATO's aggressive concepts and practical activity. As the final communique adopted in Estoril attests, the NATO alliance has no thought of taking any effective measures to reduce the danger of war or clear the obstacles being piled up in the way of East-West talks at America's bidding. Tightly wrapping their document up in false fabrications about the "Soviet threat," the authors of the NATO communique "swore allegiance" to the continued deployment of the Pentagon's nuclear first-strike missiles in West Europe. "Efforts to improve the nonnuclear means" of the bloc, which have the purpose of achieving the same old tactical and strategic superiority over the socialist states, were confirmed at a stroke.

However, the Atlantic partners did have a fundamentally different choice, which would have confirmed not in words but in deeds their declared desires for detente, stronger world security, dialogue, and cooperation. This choice was unambiguously suggested to them by the Soviet Union, which has advanced a number of constructive peace initiatives, including the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Whatever peace-loving rhetoric NATO camouflages itself with, its decisions, alas, can only be evaluated as a negative response to the USSR's readiness to take practical steps aimed at reaching accords and reducing the intensity of armed confrontation. In this connection, the North Atlantic bloc members' approval of the U.S. stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, which, without exaggeration, is of a destructive nature with regard to the prospects for elaborating mutually acceptable agreements, is not at all surprising.

At the same time, the results of the sessions have shown that on certain issues the allies do not consider it possible to support Washington's undisguised adventurism. To judge from Western press reports, the high-handed U.S. attempts to hitch the allies to the "star wars" program failed. In addition, as the British FINANCIAL TIMES points out, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was forced to inform the President of the West European partners' opposition to U.S. plans to abandon observance of the SALT II treaty, because they believe that such a step "will undermine the arms control process."

Be that as it may, a result which is not comforting for the international public -- the search for solutions to the acute problems of peace and security is being blocked by the obstructionist and militarist policy of NATO headed by the United States -- has clearly been deduced as the denominator of this series of NATO gatherings.

CSO: 5200/1238

SPACE ARMS

SOVIET MAY-JUNE COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO SDI

Losev Commentary

PM101551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Jun 85 p 5

[Political observer Sergey Losev article under the rubric "Look at Events": "Europe Does Not Want 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] One of the chief items on the agenda at the NATO Council session held in Portugal at foreign minister level 6-7 June was the question of the attitude to Reagan's "star wars" program. At the recent Bonn meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers, the United States failed to impose on its partners the pernicious project for the militarization of space, whose essence consists in securing for the United States the possibility of inflicting a nuclear first strike, and doing so with impunity. Seeking now to drag its West European allies and Japan into the quagmire of the "star wars" program at all costs, the U.S. Administration is resorting not only to promises of "access" to advanced space technology but also to direct deception. American Defense Secretary C. Weinberger was recently caught red-handed in precisely this unsightly occupation. In an interview in the West German newspaper BILD the Pentagon chief asserted that Washington's European partners are "on the whole unanimous" that the "star wars" program "is important for the security of the NATO alliance."

Let us recall that back in March on this year Weinberger issued a kind of ultimatum to the allies, demanding that they define their positions within 2 months and join in the space militarization process. Now he is evidently trying to create the impression that the ultimatum has "worked," but there are no grounds, to put it mildly, for such suppositions. The Governments of France, Greece, Denmark, and Norway have already openly refused to participate in the American adventure. Washington's remaining allies are putting forward reservations of various kinds and certainly do not burn with the desire to rush headlong into the White House's star adventure.

The American defense secretary's lie proved so transparent that Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt admitted to Congress that so far not one West European government has responded to the U.S. proposal to inform Washington of its intention to participate in work under the program.

The exception was West German Chancellor H. Kohl, who hastened to openly support the "star wars" program immediately after R. Reagan's visit to the ceremony for Hitlerite war criminals at Bitburg. It is characteristic, however, that this stand of the chancellor's elicited open displeasure not only in other West European countries but also

in the Federal Republic itself. As the magazine DER SPIEGEL points out, "by making a hasty statement that Bonn will participate in the American SDI space arms program, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl has irritated the French. Opposition to 'star wars' is also growing in his own cabinet: Ministers Genscher and Riesenhuber oppose FRG participation in this program..."

In its report to the Federal Chancellery at the end of last year the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) came out against Bonn's participation in SDI for technical, strategic, and ally reasons. The Federal Chancellery did not even deign to forward that critical analysis that does not fit in with the FRG Foreign Ministry requests, maintaining that BND experts had drawn no conclusion at all.

But they had. Page 20 of the document states, for example: "Conclusion: Taking into account the numerous technological problems and possible countermeasures, including the use of new and any other offensive types of weapons, we have to evaluate rather skeptically the chances of creating an all-embracing ABM system for the United States. The European NATO partners have still less chance of securing adequate cover against enemy strategic offensive weapons."

The results of public opinion polls attest that the majority of FRG citizens oppose the "star wars" program. However, certain circles in the FRG pin their own revanchist aspirations and plans on the space militarization program. During his talk with a group of French journalists in the Elysee Palace in May, French President Mitterrand attributed the FRG's "temptation to participate" in the U.S. program to Bonn's desire to "circumvent the bans resulting from the last world war." The FRG military-industrial complex would like not only to negate the factor of French and British possession of nuclear weapons, but also to gain access to still more sophisticated military technology.

It is characteristic that those West German politicians who support Bonn's participation in the "star wars" program simultaneously make frenzied revanchist statements. Thus, F.-J. Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and chairman of the Christian Social Union, said in a greetings message to the participants in a revanchist gathering of the "Silesian German Landsmannschaft" youth organization: "Germany did not perish in 1945. It continues to exist within the 1937 borders..."

But it is not out of place to remind those who are threatening the territorial and political realities which took shape in Europe as a result of the defeat of Hitler's Germany and postwar development that the German Reich was consumed in the fire of World War II, and there will be no return to it. The recent extension of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is an unambiguous warning to those who have not yet abandoned their illusory hopes of testing the strength of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. Those agreements have been reliably serving European security interests for 40 years and are an obstacle to militarist and revanchist aspirations; all attempts to encroach on those agreements are doomed to failure.

As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: "The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries do not seek superiority either on earth or in space. We do not strive to compete to see who can make the nuclear fence higher, but nor will we allow the military-strategic parity to be upset. This is the common firm stand of the Warsaw Pact members. If preparations for 'star wars' continue, we will be left no choice but to take countermeasures, including, of course, the strengthening and improvement of offensive nuclear arms."



It must be clear to every sober-minded person that under conditions when the United States is trying to create a first-strike potential in the hope that a counterstrike against U.S. territory can be prevented, at the same time as refusing to adopt pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, endeavors to limit strategic offensive arms become pointless and hopeless.

Speaking at a 5 June press conference, former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara emphasized: Attempts by one side to defend its potential will inevitably lead to a buildup of both defensive and offensive arms by the other side -- which will not only not make nuclear arms obsolete but, on the contrary, will raise the race in these arms to new, totally uncontrolled heights.

N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, emphasized that "only a madman or liar could maintain that the 'star wars' program will stop at the research stage." The realization of such programs, which create only an illusion of security while in fact leading to the intensification of the arms race, he pointed out, is "a senseless squandering of financial resources and the achievements of advanced technology and scientific thought." To refer to the opinion of the scientific world, the vast majority of scientists are against the militarization of space. It is sufficient to recall that the scientists' Goettingen appeal to prevent all types of weapons in space was signed by 10,834 scientists against the militarization of space emphasizes that the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is a deception of mankind. It is impossible to technically realize absolute protection against nuclear weapons, the appeal states. Defense against nuclear weapons is impossible.

Only disarmament in the nuclear sphere can provide effective protection. It is this path that the Soviet leadership proposes the world should take. At the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the USSR has reaffirmed its readiness to conduct a businesslike search for a mutually acceptable solution based on the principle of equality and identical security, and pointed out that if there is no militarization of space, very profound reductions in both strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means in Europe will prove possible. On 7 April, the Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Seeking to create a favorable atmosphere for an accord, our country has proposed ending any activity relating to the creation of strike space arms and freezing existing nuclear missile arsenals for the duration of the talks.

What is more we propose that, on the establishment of a moratorium, the Soviet Union and the United States agree that they will submit at the Geneva talks within a certain time, say 1-2 months, their specific proposals on all the questions being discussed, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce strategic offensive arms, given, of course, the prohibition of strike space arms.

The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, which began 30 May, provides a new chance to seek mutually acceptable solutions.

Western Press Cited

LD021559 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 2 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues the campaign of exerting pressure on its West European allies in order to tie them to the programme of creating first-strike space weaponry.

As is reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, U.S. Vice President George Bush is to undertake a West European tour this month, which will take him to Britain, France, the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. During his tour he will be pushing through the "star wars" plans. The newspaper writes that Bush will be trying to allay apprehensions of American allies over that programme. Recently U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited Western Europe with the same aim and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is to go there in a few days' time.

It is noteworthy that the vice president's visit will follow the traditions of behind-the-scenes diplomacy: All meetings he is to have will be held, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, behind closed doors. According to news analysts, this will be done not to draw attention to the differences around the "star wars" programme.

The White House, at the same time, is toughening control over all statements by representatives of the administration about plans of militarisation of outer space so as to lend them a more "attractive" look. As is noted by the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES, President Reagan intends to sign this week a directive in the sphere of national security. In accordance with that directive American officials will have to coordinate beforehand all their "important" statements on the "star wars" programme.

That directive, the newspaper stresses, envisages preliminary approval by the White House of all important speeches, articles, interviews and statements about that programme. The decision to issue that order, according to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, was prompted by the need to hold a single stand towards foreign governments which will possibly desire to participate in that programme. One more aim of the directive, the newspaper points out, is to make the programme more consistent and well-balanced, and thus lessen the possibility of criticism.

Bonn June 2 TASS -- The participants in a meeting of the federal committee of the Free Democratic Party, the main steering body of the party in-between congresses, which was held in Neisse, criticised American plans of militarisation of outer space. They unanimously passed a resolution stressing the need of preventing the arms race from spreading into outer space and the need of its termination of earth.

Elucidating the stand of the Free Democrats, who form jointly with the conservative CDU/CSU block the governmental coalition in Bonn, as regards the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative", the chairman of the Free Democratic Party M. Bangeman emphasised that the party should not take hasty steps in its support. The final decision will be taken after a detailed study of possible consequences of the American project.

Prominent politician of the FRG, deputy chairman of the Bundestag faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Horst Ehmke, has pointed to the danger of Washington's plans of militarisation of outer space. The development and placement in outer space of systems within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative", he said in an interview to the newspaper ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, will be a new twist in the arms race spiral.

That militaristic programme, he said, envisages the putting of most of the research work onto military lines and restricts its peaceful uses. The participation in that programme of European countries would turn them into vassals of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Therefore, Europe should not cooperate with Washington in carrying through that notorious initiative.

11 former NATO generals, among them Gert Bastian (FRG), J. Christie (Norway), N. Pasti (Italy), K. Gomes (Portugal) and others have denounced Washington's aggressive plans of preparations for "star wars".

In a brief statement for the press, writes the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, they firmly demanded that an arms race in outer space be prevented. Space weapons combined with offensive MX and Pershing-2 missiles make it possible to hit the first nuclear strike, it is said in the statement. They are being created not only for conducting "star wars" but also for use in a nuclear war on earth.

#### 'Serious Differences' at EEC

LD101308 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 10 TASS -- An unofficial meeting of foreign ministers of the member countries of the European Economic Community in the Italian city of Stresa has ended. The discussions at the meeting centered on problems pertaining to the session of the European Council of Communities at the level of heads of state and government scheduled to be held in Milan late in June.

The question of attitude to Reagan's notorious "star wars" programme, which Washington is trying to force on his West European partners, has been a subject of a heated debate. Despite the fact that the ministers have succeeded in putting off their decision on that issue by six months, the newspaper LA REPUBBLICA points out, they will all the same have to tell something to George Bush, U.S. secretary of state [as received], in November this year. As is known the plans of the White House to militarise outer space were opposed by France, Denmark and Greece.

Serious differences have cropped up also on a whole number of economic issues. Thus the ministers have failed to reach agreement on fixing single purchase prices for farm produce. The main opponent on that issue was Bonn, which blocks any increase in farm prices.

The meeting also discussed some aspects of political and economic relations between the EEC member countries and other states. The participants in the meeting expressed interest in developing trade and economic relations between the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. France's External Relations Minister Roland Dumas told newsmen that the EEC evaluates as favourable the possibilities of cooperation with CMEA.

Among the other subjects discussed in Stresa were East-West relations, the situation in Africa, in Central America and in the Middle East.

#### French, FRG Differences

LD291517 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bonn, May 29, TASS--West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Francois Mitterrand of France held talks in the West Germany city of Konstanz. According to local observers, the meeting of the leaders of both countries failed to remove principled divergences of views between Bonn and Paris on a series of major political issues, including the issue of the U.S. "star wars" program. Answering questions asked by newsmen after the meeting, Francois Mitterrand said that there existed a "marked difference" between the stance of Paris and Bonn on that matter.

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Commenting on the results of the talks, the newspaper SUEDEKURIER notes that the divisions made themselves particularly felt in the approach of both countries to sinister "star wars" plans. Straubinger TAGBLATT writes that differences also exist in the economic and agrarian policies of the Common Market.

DER SPEIGEL magazine comments: By making a hasty statement concerning Bonn's participation in the U.S. space weapons program, Chancellor Kohl caused annoyance among the French.

The magazine emphasizes that by asking the U.S. president to visit a war cemetery in Bitburg, where members of the Waffen SS are buried among others, the West German chancellor became [so] indebted to Reagan that it will cost the government dearly to repay the debt.

Paris, May 29, TASS--The French press writes that, yielding to Washington's pressure, West Germany advocates the realization of U.S. plans of preparations for "star wars" and does not object to the participation of West German companies in corresponding research, while France is opposed to the idea and has no intention of joining a space militarization program, now in development in the United States. LA LIBERATION writes that Francois Mitterrand and Helmut Kohl had to state that their views differed. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS writes about "permanent differences" between Paris and Bonn.

#### Eureka Program Praised

LD050131 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Fedor Burlatskiy, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer]

[Excerpt] Out of all the countries of Western Europe only the British and FRG Governments have declared themselves, without any particular reservations, in support of the U.S. space armaments program. With regard to France, according to the foreign press, it has voiced a twofold "no," both to the U.S. military space program, and to trade talks aimed at surrounding the U.S. economy with protectionist barriers.

The Western Europeans' attention has been drawn of late to the French Government's initiative. This April it proposed founding a European agency to coordinate scientific research, intriguingly entitled Eureka. Unlike the U.S. program, this program aims to conduct only peaceful scientific space research.

It must be pointed out the unusual word "Europessimism," denoting the EC countries' marked lagging behind the United States and especially Japan in the technological contest, has become fashionable in Western Europe. The White House leaders are playing on these feelings, attempting to entice Western Europe with the opportunity to utilize their participation in the U.S. projects to obtain technological benefits. Eureka has at once exposed the flimsiness of this dilemma. Indeed, why take a roundabout route when one can proceed directly to the summit of today's technological progress? And the direct route is to invest funds in research into the same technological problems, but without building new weapons. Well, it is difficult to say whether the French will succeed in attracting other Europeans to their project. The recent Mitterrand-Kohl meeting did not, according to the Western press, manage to surmount the existing French-West German differences.

### Mitterrand Criticizes SDI

PM031513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "F. Mitterrand's Statement"]

[Text] Paris -- French President F. Mitterrand has again criticized the U.S. plans to develop space strike weapons in which Washington is trying to involve its West European allies.

During a visit to the 36th International Aeronautics and Space Show which has opened at Le Bourget near Paris, the French president stated that the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI] constitutes a "military offensive strategy" and that the U.S. proposals to the West European countries were made in haste. The U.S. project, the president noted, remains unclear. He noted that the United States seeks France's participation in U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space.

### Pugwash Meeting in Geneva

PM291509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Specific Measures Needed"]

[Text] Geneva, 27 May--On the eve of the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons a group of prestigious scientists, including representatives from 20 countries, have advocated the adoption of immediate and specific steps to remove the threat of nuclear war. An exchange of opinions on this question has been held for 2 days here within the framework of the Pugwash meeting with the participation of eminent scientific figures and experts on military issues from the USSR, the United States, Britain, Poland, France and other countries.

Particular attention at the meeting, Professor Jorma Miettinen of Helsinki University, the well-known radiochemist, stated, was devoted to the questions of preventing the militarization of space. Failing to prevent it now, before it is too late, would mean dooming mankind go a new spiral in the arms race which could have the most dangerous consequences. The overwhelming majority of the meeting participants are of the opinion that the implementation of the U.S. program for preparing for "star wars" would not be restricted to the scientific research stage but would lead to the deployment of new weapons systems.

In the Finnish scientist's words, the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear and space weapons tests, the strengthening of the system of existing treaties --particularly the ABM Treaty--and the renunciation by the nuclear powers of first use of nuclear weapons would be an effective means of averting the threat which hangs over the world. The Soviet Union has already made such a commitment and recently came up with a proposal for both sides to introduce a moratorium on the creation of space weapons and freeze strategic nuclear

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arsenals for the entire period of the Geneva talks. Jorma Miettinen expressed confidence that the implementation of these measures by all countries with nuclear weapons would substantially reduce the danger of a new war breaking out.

Under present conditions, he stressed in conclusion, 'there is a pressing need to revive the spirit of Helsinki and ensure that all the countries that took part in the Helsinki Conference reaffirm their willingness and readiness to strive for peace and cooperation on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. The forthcoming celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing in the Finnish capital of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe presents a good opportunity for doing just that.

#### West European Scientists

PM121300 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 2 Jun 85 p 10

[Neonilla Yampolskaya report: "Interkosmos-ESA: A Dialogue on Peaceful Space"]

[Excerpts] Another conference of Interkosmos and ESA [European Space Agency] experts was held in Leningrad on May 15-17 under the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the European Space Agency.

The Soviet delegation was led by Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The ESA delegation was headed by Prof. Roger M. Bonnet, director of the agency's scientific programmes.

Commenting on the proceedings Academician Sagdeyev said: "This was a regular consultative conference. Meetings like this usually generate ideas for some exciting joint project.

"During the conference prospects took shape for cooperation in the new projects of Phobos and International Solar Polar Mission. Their joint realization will raise efficiency of each of them and bring new knowledge which may be used for the good of mankind.

"I am convinced that space research should be conducted exclusively for these purposes. But investments in the peaceful use of space also contribute to progress in engineering and technology. This road is free from factors destabilizing the international situation, factors which abound in various strategic defence initiatives and plans for 'star wars'."

"Interkosmos and ESA cooperation is an example of the peaceful utilization of space," said Professor R. Bonnet. "I do not believe President Reagan's space strategic initiative can be realized. There is no point in maintaining that it can provide security for anyone. The militarization of space can only lead to an unprecedented arms race and jeopardize the very existence of the planet."

"I think that President Reagan barely understands the meaning of 'star wars'," said D.E. Page, head of a space science department at the European Space Research and Technology Centre. "Scientists can counter this idea with the proposition of cooperation. All major space projects are international. And the wider our cooperation is the more we shall trust each other. I have made many friends in the USSR, and am of the opinion that European science is a fine bridge towards cooperation between the USSR and the USA in space for peaceful purposes."

#### Socialist Parties Opposed

LD302119 Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

At a meeting in Paris the European socialist parties have turned down Reagan's "star wars" programme. The representatives of the socialist parties from France, FRG, Italy, Spain, Austria, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Greece and Switzerland have stated that the American plan of militarization of outer space "undermines collective security and imperils security in Europe." All that shows that broad public circles of the continent are becoming more clearly aware what a grave threat to European security comes from American plans of militarization of outer space.

It is significant that the most insolent ultimatum by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has made no impact on the U.S. European NATO allies. He demanded that in 2 months' time they should join Reagan's star wars programme.

Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Richard Burt, speaking in Congress, was compelled to admit that no West European government responded to the U.S. proposal, while Senator William Proxmire said that opposition to U.S. plans of spreading the arms race to outer space was growing in Western Europe.

France, Denmark and Norway have already officially stated their refusal to participate in the American plans of militarization of outer space. Doubts as to the military and political expediency of participation in the star wars programme are growing even amid the most "staunch atlanticists" from among U.S. West European allies.

General Inspector of the West German Bundeswehr Wolfgang Altenburg in his speech at the meeting of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly most bluntly stated that in his view "the strategic defence initiative" of the USA "brings forth more questions than it gives answers."

Many people think likewise in Western Europe. "The 'strategic defense initiative' being built up by the U.S. president by no means reduces the danger of a nuclear conflict; on the contrary, it leads to a new heightening of confrontation," said a few days ago former Minister for External Relations of France Claude Cheysson in an interview to the French radio television RTL company.

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As is clear from the abovesaid, in Western Europe they become increasingly aware that Reagan's star wars programme undermines the possibility of reducing nuclear armaments, creates a real threat to international security.

#### Communist Parties Opposed

LD122215 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 13 TASS -- A two-day meeting of representatives of the communist parties of 18 West European countries has opened here. The economic crisis which has gripped the countries of the capitalist world was analysed during the first day of the meeting. The participants in the meeting unanimously condemned the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) which is being imposed upon Western Europe by Washington. As speakers emphasized, SDI draws the peoples of the world into yet another spiral of the arms race and poses a threat to the existence of the whole of mankind.

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MOSCOW TV ON ALLIES' ATTITUDE TO SDI

OW300841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1010 GMT 29 Apr 85

[From the "World Today" program, presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] What is currently happening in the capitals of NATO countries, and primarily in Washington? There, new, aggressive doctrines are being put forward, nuclear and conventional weapons are being built up, and attempts are being made to transfer the arms race to space.

President Reagan, in an interview with Spanish journalists on the eve of his tour of West European countries--which is to begin this week--confirmed the intentions of the Washington administration to speed up preparations for star wars. Admittedly, the same Spanish journalists noted that there is apprehension in Europe about Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] which, many consider, will lead to acceleration of the arms race. Emphasize that this is the thought, not only in Europe, but also--for instance--in Canada, where vigorous protests are being held against Washington's plans for the militarization of space. It is noteworthy that, seeing the danger of these plans, even a group of U.S. congressmen has submitted a draft resolution calling for, in particular, the introduction of a moratorium on the testing of antimissile weapons.

However, it seems that the Washington administration intends to stop at nothing, so to speak, in implementing its plans. This is attested to, in particular, in an address to the Senate Appropriations Committee by Lieutenant General Abrahamson, recently appointed head of the U.S. Space Command. He literally stated the following: We are continuing to implement our program. At the quickest possible rate in support of his words, the general cited this fact: Almost 40 percent of the sum allocated in the budget for the whole year for the implementation of this program has already been spent in the first quarter of this year. The loquacious general identified this sum--\$1.4 million--and added that expenditure on space arms would increase to \$3.7 billion in the next financial year; though, as he himself noted, this increase in funds may seem excessive to some. All in all, the general stated, implementation of the military space program for 1985-89 will cost \$26 billion.

Washington would like to involve its allies in the implementation of such expensive plans. Many reports say that this question will be examined at the next meeting of the so-called big seven--the heads of state and governments of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada, and Japan--to be convened this week in Bonn.

A group of U.S. experts on space weapons has just visited Tokyo and, as the KYODO news agency reports, held an informational session for the Japanese Government and representatives of the armed forces. Prime Minister Nakasone essentially came out in support of the U.S. star wars' plans. However, at the same time, he admitted that serious differences exist among U.S. allies regarding Reagan's strategic program, which--as Nakasone put it--contains many ambiguities. Tokyo is obviously striving to sell, at a higher price, its agreement to support U.S. military plans, in order to use it as a trump card during discussion of economic problems--about which there are very sharp contradictions between Japan and the United States--at the upcoming meeting of the big seven.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan last year reached \$37 billion. It is expected that this year it will increase to \$45-50 billion. In this connection, Washington is more persistently requiring Tokyo to open Japan wide to U.S. goods. U.S. Ambassador Mansfield just made a statement that the Japanese Government must significantly expand the complex of measures to liberalize access to the country's markets. I should note that Washington is putting forward similar requirements in relation to the West European Common Market. In this connection, even now, the West German economic weekly WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE writes that there will be more than enough material for conflict during the Bonn meeting.

Incidentally, very sharp contradictions exist within the Common Market itself. The draft of its budget has been agreed to only in the last few days--exactly 6 months late--and then with an officially planned deficit of almost DM\$4.5 [as received] billion. Today in Luxembourg, the foreign ministers of the 10 Common Market countries again assembled for the upteenth time to try to solve the problem of this deficit, by increasing payments by the 10 states.

In these conditions of a shortage of financial funds, certain West European politicians and economists are stating that, instead of investing money in the U.S. space venture, it would be better used to develop the economy of Western Europe itself. THE FINANCIAL TIMES, newspaper of British business circles, writes: The impression is given that President Reagan's space program may give rise to the most serious arguments between Europe and the United States in the last 20 years.

In anticipation of these arguments, Washington is banking on support from its usually most loyal ally--Bonn. This explains precisely the fact that, despite the broadest criticism--in the Senate and Congress--President Reagan does not intend abandoning his visit, planned by Bonn, to the SS cemetery in Bitburg during his upcoming tour of the FRG. The NEW YORK TIMES frankly writes: The President considers himself indebted to Chancellor Kohl

in connection with the fact that he secured deployment of Pershing missiles in West Germany.

I would like to point out that these missiles are being deployed in direct proximity to the same Bitburg. Indeed, as you probably remember, comrades, a dangerous accident occurred recently in the FRG with one of these missiles. The missile caught fire, a number of U.S. servicemen died, and an explosion of Pershing missiles with nuclear warheads standing at operational positions nearby almost occurred. Here you see them on this diagram from the Hamburg journal DER SPIEGEL [video shows diagram].

Now an official report has been published by the special commission of U.S. military experts, who studied the reasons for the disaster. They state that the entire matter lies in some sort of unprecedented physical phenomenon, which produced an electrostatic charge. Here, it is pointed out, that the emergency situation was created by cold weather and humidity. However, both occur very frequently in the FRG. What is the guarantee that during the next cold snap and rise in humidity, these electrostatic charges will not again start in the Pershing missiles, and they will not burn, or even explode?

These questions were posed to the West German Defense Minister Worner, when he recently addressed the City Council of Heilbronn, near which the last disaster occurred. The minister replied, I quote: The possibility cannot of course be completely excluded, but the risk is minimal. I must admit that I do not think that such a statement calmed the Heilbronn City Council, much less its citizens.

In any case, the movement against the deployment of U.S. missiles in the FRG is by no means diminishing. Incidentally, the public of West Germany, as opposed to its government, is also quite sharply denouncing the provocative undertaking of the pointed remembrance of the SS men at Bitburg.

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SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW WEEKLY TALK SHOW VIEWS SDI, EUROPEAN REACTION

LD312219 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 31 May 85

["International Situation: Questions & Answers," presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign affairs political commentator; with TASS observer Oleg Shirokov]

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] The next group of questions deals with the Reagan plans for the so-called "star wars." Listeners Sergey Nikolayevich Milentyev from Khimki in Moscow Oblast, Yelena Vladimirovna Shashkova, from the town of Baranovich, and others ask among other things whether Washington's "star wars" plans are not primarily a gift to the military-industrial complex of the United States? I am going to ask TASS observer Oleg Shirokov to reply to this and to a number of other questions. Oleg Alekseyevich, over to you:

[Shirokov] Reagan's "star wars" is a bottomless pit, a source of fairy-tale profits for the military-industrial corporations of the United States. Using the assessment of Brown, a former U.S. defense secretary, in the long run the total cost of implementing it might exceed \$1 trillion. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, Lockheed Corporation, McDonnell-Douglas, and dozens of other major Pentagon contractors have set up departments to fight for government contracts within the program for the creation of an antimissile defense system using space-based elements. At the same time that they are working on government officials, the death manufacturers are building up their lobbying activity in Congress in order to ensure that allocations for military-space production are pushed through unhindered.

Out of more than \$1.5 million that has already been allocated by Washington for "star wars," \$1.4 million has been released to the Pentagon's 10 leading contractors; and 75 percent of all contracts within the framework of this program have gone to those districts that are represented by legislators who are members of congressional committees dealing in armed forces affairs and also by members of subcommittees on military spending. It is there that the dangerous plans of the administration for the militarization of space are being met with the most zealous support. This is reported by the journal NATION. In response to orders for the development of systems within the framework of the program, the military-industrial concerns generously subsidize the election campaigns of the President and of congressmen, the journal writes. Thus, Rockwell International has increased its contributions for these purposes by more than four times, while Lockheed has done so by more than three times. What we have is a scandalous deal, the journal notes, between military-industrial concerns and the powers that be in Washington, with the object of forcing through "star wars." At a time when we all fear the nuclear winter, NATION writes, the military contractors and the politicians they have brought off are celebrating the coming of the nuclear spring.

[Kasparov] Oleg Alekseyevich, I have in front of me a letter from Vasilii Prokhorovich Semigolovskiy from Dzhankoy in the Crimea. He asks us to talk about the pressure that Washington is bringing to bear upon its West European partners with the object of persuading them to take part in the Reagan "star wars" program. What form does this pressure by the United States take in concrete terms in your view, and what is the position of the West European NATO countries?

[Shirokov] Washington has indeed been stepping up the pressure on its partners in Western Europe recently with the objective of making them take part in the "star wars" program. This pressure is becoming increasingly crude and devoid of ceremony. This was shown particularly vividly in the peremptory ultimatum of Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, who invited the West European NATO allies to join in the Reagan program for the militarization of space within a 2-month period -- a program which, as we know, envisages the creation of a gigantic missile system with space-based elements. It is significant that despite the very strong pressure from Washington, not one single West European NATO country has officially announced its agreement to take part in the U.S. plans. The U.S. allies have not decided whether they will take part in such a program. Senator William Proxmire, speaking in Congress, stated for his own part that opposition to the U.S. plans for taking the arms race into space is growing in Western Europe. Despite pressure from the administration, he said, the "star wars" program enjoys no support there. This is also stated in the U.S. press. The countries of Western Europe are seriously disturbed by the consequences of the Strategic Defense Initiative to their own security, their relations with the Soviet Union, and their domestic policy, the WASHINGTON POST writes. The allies of the United States feel deep suspicion about the "star wars" program, THE BALTIMORE SUN notes. Indeed, France, Denmark, and Norway have already announced their refusal to accept Weinberger's ultimatum on participation in the U.S. plans for the militarization of space. Even among the most convinced Atlanticists, doubts are growing about the military and political viability of involvement by them in the "star wars" program. Thus, Wolfgang Altenburg, general inspector of the West German Bundeswehr, stated with the directness of a soldier in his speech at the session of the Military Committee of the NATO Assembly that in his view the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative raises more questions than it answers.

[Kasparov] Oleg Alekseyevich, we have just been talking about the reaction of the official authorities in the Western European states to the Washington proposals. How is the public in Western Europe reacting to them?

[Shirokov] The U.S. desire to drag West Europeans into their adventurist plans for the militarization of space is encountering ever increasing resistance from the broad public on the European Continent. Reagan is imposing involvement in senseless new militaristic programs upon the countries of Western Europe, says a statement issued by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a mass antiwar movement in Great Britain. Washington is dangerously urging on the arms race in the name of securing military superiority, this document points out. The head of the White House is pushing the world toward thermonuclear disaster. In seeking military superiority, he ultimately intends to direct it not just against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, but against his own partners, and to dictate his own conditions from a position of strength that has grown threateningly, the document points out.

The Social Democrats of Bavaria reject the Reagan administration's plans for the militarization of space and demand that the FRG Government refuse to take part in them. This was stated by people taking part in the annual conference of the Bavarian organization of the SPD [Social Democratic Party], which took place in Munich. The U.S. "star wars" plan is a threat to peace, stated Naumann, a representative of the Social Democratic leadership in Bavaria. The assertion that the implementation of this program will ensure defense against nuclear weapons is absolute nonsense. A new twist in the arms race will complicate a situation in the world which is already dangerous and will hamper efforts directed at the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence, the Bavarian Social Democrats point out. It is not just in the FRG that people think like that. The Strategic Defense Initiative, which is being widely advertised by the U.S. President certainly does not reduce the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out.

On the contrary, it leads to a new intensification of the confrontation, Claude Cheysson, a former French minister of external relations, stated in an interview for the French radio and television company RTL a few days ago. As is clear from what has been said, they understand very clearly in Western Europe that the Reagan program for "star wars" undermines the possibility of reducing nuclear armaments and creates a real threat to international security.

CSO: 5200/1214

SPACE ARMS

SOVIET SCIENTISTS' COMMITTEE ASSAILS SDI

Press Conference

LD311702 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- The U.S. programme of a large-scale ABM system with space basing is scientifically untenable and at the same time extremely dangerous. It destabilises the existing military strategic balance. Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said this at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists today. The press conference was devoted to the results of two years of the activity of the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defence of Peace, Against Nuclear Danger, the committee he heads. That public organization was set up on the decision of a representative conference of Soviet scientists that was held in Moscow in May 1983.

Prominent Soviet scientists -- members and experts of the committee Sergey Kapitsa, Aleksandr Bayev, Georgiy Nikolayev, Andrey Kokoshin, Aleksey Arbatov, and others took part in the meeting of journalists at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

Yevgeniy Velikhov cited an excerpt from the final document of the 1983 conference: "Scientists are called upon to promote vigorously by their knowledge, experience and prestige the stepping up of the struggle of the public to save the world from nuclear destruction." These words have become the motto of the committee's activity. The committee attracts broad Soviet scientific circles for a profound study of the problems connected with the ending of the arms race, above all that of nuclear ones, with the prevention of the militarisation of outer space.

On the basis of joint efforts of scientists working in different branches the committee is conducting qualified and objective examination of the consequences of the dangerous directions of these arms race that are already pursued or planned. The committee regards as an important sphere of its activity informing the broadest sections of the world public about the results of its research so that people should realise clearer the scopes of the danger threatening peace and should search intensively for the ways to get rid of that danger. Scientists taking part in the meeting answered numerous questions from journalists.

LD311707 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 31 TASS -- "A dangerous illusion", this is how Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yevgeniy Velikhov described assertions of representatives of the U.S. Administration that the implementation of the programme of the creation of strike space arms suggested by President Reagan will increase considerably the regime of international security. The chairman of the Soviet Scientists' Committee in Defence of Peace, Against Nuclear Danger took part today in a meeting with journalists on the occasion of the second anniversary of the activity of the public organization he heads.

Answering questions, Academician Velikhov, specifically, said this: The development of a large-scale strike system of space weapons stimulates the entire arsenal of offensive weapons -- MX missiles, cruise missiles and other systems, as well as nuclear delivery vehicles. All this, far from promoting the security in the world, launches a new stage of the arms race.

At the same time, the attack system with elements of space basing, being very complex, cannot be tested in real conditions and, consequently, does not guarantee absolute reliability, the Soviet scientist went on.

Moreover, as the latest research shows, there exists a range of reliable counter-measures against that system.

Developing that thought, the deputy chairman of the committee, Soviet scientist Andrey Kokoshin said that the inefficiency of such a system is realised in the United States itself and the fact that U.S. strategists still insist on the implementation of that project shows not their striving for defence but their attempts to create new systems of first nuclear strike.

The militarisation of space bars the road to complete elimination of nuclear arms and enhances many-fold the danger of an outbreak of catastrophe disastrous for humanity, the scientist said.

Professor Aleksey Arbatov in his turn pointed to the groundlessness of the assertions that the attack space system is limited only to scientific research. It would be naive to think that tens of billions of dollars allocated for those purposes will be spent only on laboratory research. He said, it is the creation and testing of principally new offensive weapons that is the point of the matter.

Academician Aleksandr Bayev touched upon possible consequences of nuclear war for life on earth. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki pales before things to which everything living is doomed by outbreak of nuclear conflict, he said.

Concluding the press conference, Yevgeniy Velikhov said: "It is necessary to stop in time at the dangerous crossroads, to return to the scaling down of nuclear arsenals. Even if the Reagan administration prefers the different road, there will be rational countermeasures to neutralise dangerous steps of the militarists. The USSR and its allies will not allow the military-strategic balance, which is an important condition for safeguarding peace on earth, to be disturbed.



SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW: U.S. SPACE PROJECTS COUNTER ABM TREATY

Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 26 May 85

[From "The Way We See It" program]

[Text] Thirteen years ago, on 26 May 1972, the Soviet Union and the United States signed in Moscow the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. Now, however, Washington keeps calling for ignoring the treaty's provisions. (Vladimir Kozakov) elaborates:

None other than Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said in an interview that if American research proves the possibility of developing an advanced defense system with space-based elements the United States will have to bypass the treaty on antimissile defense systems and revise it. The so-called strategic defense initiative, proclaimed by President Reagan on 23 March 1983, is designed to develop an antimissile defense system which runs contrary to the treaty. The treaty's article 5 bans the development, testing and siting of space-based antimissile defense systems or their components.

Last February the Soviet embassy presented a note to the State Department pointing out that the United States had long embarked on the policy of undermining the timelessness agreement signed in 1972. The politicians who are seeking to militarize outer space in order to gain military supremacy over the USSR and to ensure a preemptive strike potential for themselves view the treaty as an obstacle. They do not confine their efforts just to statements of intention. Let's recall some facts.

United States Administration officials are seeking to make the impression that the work conducted within the framework of the strategic defense initiative is no more than research. In the meantime the near future is to see the advanced technologies of star wars being tested in reality. First General Abrahamson, who is in charge of the program, declared that the initial tests of antimissile equipment in outer space would be conducted in 1987 with the help of the space shuttle. Then the United Press International announced that the experiments connected with the development and testing of some components of an extensive antimissile defense system would begin as early as next month in the course of a flight involving the spacecraft "Discovery."

All these purposeful efforts aimed at developing models of space weaponry indicate that behind them there are plans to deploy a new class of arms: strike space systems. There are other examples of how the United States violates the spirit and letter of the 1972 treaty. For instance, the radar station on Shemya, the Aleutian Islands, can be used to ensure radar coverage for United States' territory in the framework of the antimissile defense system, which violates article 1 of the treaty. Two other stations built in violation of the treaty stand on the west and east coasts; another two are under construction. In defiance of the treaty the United States is building (ban) mobiles radar sets for its antimissile defense system and testing new antimissile defense systems. This includes a new warhead for destroying missiles carried by the intercontinental ballistic Minuteman missiles.

The biggest industrial corporations are involved in developing the antimissile defense system with space-based elements. Enormous funds, \$26 billion, have been allocated for this purpose. On the whole there are plans to spend \$1 trillion dollars on developing the strategic defense initiative.

The United States violates not only the treaty on antimissile defense systems but also other agreements. Long is the list of American violations in the field of strategic weapons whose limitation was coordinated by the Soviet and American governments in the framework of their provisional agreement and SALT-II. For instance, sidestepping a protocol of SALT-II, the United States blocked solution of the issue of cruise missiles and started to deploy them in Western Europe. Having developed intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, it set out to built another type of such missiles, Midgetman. The SALT-II agreement bans the development of new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles except one. The list of violations could be continued.

All this undermines trust between the two countries and puts obstacles on the road of cooperation in curbing the arms race. Now as never before it's necessary to take urgent steps to avert the nuclear threat to humanity. This is what the Soviet Union is calling for; this is what its foreign policy is aimed at.

CSO: 5200/1235

12 July 1985

## SPACE ARMS

## USSR: EVIDENCE SEEN OF SDI'S AGGRESSIVE AIMS

New U.S. Space Command

LD051317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Text] The decision by the Pentagon to create a command structure uniting the offensive nuclear forces and the anti-missile defense system with elements based in space signifies the Reagan administration's acknowledgement that the program of militarizing outer space is a component part of the plan to mount a first nuclear strike. This has been pointed out in a statement for the press by (Cronin) a member of the leadership of the mobilization for survival. The Pentagon's activities provide an extremely solid foundation for the conclusion that has been drawn in this statement, notes APN political observer Edgar Cheporov. The aim of the plan being drawn up in the U.S. war department is to join an antimissile shield with the nuclear sword. The role of this sword is to be played by the new nuclear arms already being deployed, including strategic bombers, submarines carrying ballistic missiles, Pershing II medium-range missiles, and ground-, sea- and air-based cruise missiles.

The creation of a new type of command structure has once more refuted Washington's legend that the so-called strategic defense initiative is allegedly a way to eliminate nuclear weapons. Why, in that case, is the United States building up its strategic offensive weapons? Because Washington is really planning to create an antimissile shield over the United States and simultaneously deploy strategic offensive first-strike weapons and new strategic space-based forces designed for striking targets on the ground, on the sea, in the air and in outer space.

This strategy fully contradicts the 1972 permanent treaty between the USSR and United States on limiting antimissile defense systems. The interrelation confirmed by this treaty between strategic, defensive and offensive weapons [is] intransitory and objective, independent of what technical level their development reaches. Moreover, the more the widescale systems of antimissile defense are developed, the greater they affect the interrelation of the sides' strategic potentials, extremely destabilizing the whole strategic situation.

Laser Research

LD292044 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov

No matter how strange it may seem but it turns out that the Pentagon, which is intensifying efforts to implement Reagan's plans of preparations for "star wars," in actual fact is not out to develop new weapons of aggression called upon the upset the strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, but is preoccupied with finding ways for using super powerful lasers for-- what do you think--fly and insect control in general. At least this is what an article in the NEW YORK TIMES said without as much as a shade of humor. It was contributed by managers of the California-based Livermore Laboratory, one of the leading military-related research establishments of the United States specializing in the development of space weapons.

Funny, isn't it? Of course, efforts to pass the Pentagon off as an agency engaged in fly control can only cause an ironic smile of every sober-minded person. However, it is not by chance that the NEW YORK TIMES article has appeared. It is a fresh attempt to conceal, to hide the aggressive substance of Reagan's "star wars" program with the help of assertions that the program in question is nothing else than "research" which threatens no one.

That these assertions are false will be seen from numerous hard facts. The program of preparations for "star wars" is not a complex of harmless "research projects" as certain quarters in the United States are trying to picture it. Certain experimental samples of attack space weapons--lasers of different types, electron guns, interceptor missiles, anti-satellite weapons--are tried out within the framework of that program. All these are components of an anti-missile space defense, bricks in the final system, as presidential assistant George Keyworth put it. It is an open secret that so-called research work to produce these "bricks" (a staggering 60 billion dollars are to be spent for that purpose over a period of 10 years) directly contradicts the 1972 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

It is appropriate to recall that the atomic bombs which reduced the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to ashes were also a result of "research" under Project Manhattan. Since then the world has lived in the conditions of a growing threat of nuclear war. And it should be noted that "star wars" pose an even greater threat to mankind.

Definitely, efforts of those who, implementing President Reagan's directives concerning the drafting of a "star wars" program, develop powerful and increasingly sophisticated weapon systems and make arms manufacturing conveyors work faster, are directed at something else than insect control. The true meaning of the "star wars" program is to acquire the possibility of staging a nuclear attack with impunity, to ensure conditions for a non-stop nuclear blackmail. Trying to hide facts, those who devise and implement the "star wars" program spare no efforts on propaganda. But it is obvious that they have not been doing very well, if they are trying to justify their aggressive intentions with absurdities like the one that appeared in the NEW YORK TIMES.

June Shuttle Mission

LD290108 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] In the course of the next flight of the space shuttle "Discovery," set for mid-June, the Pentagon is going to test a space weapons system under the "Star Wars" program. The plan has been announced by the Department of Defense. We bring you commentary now by Vladislav Kozyakov. Here is what he writes:

The administration appears to have forgotten its recent agreement with the Soviet Union and its obligations under it. In early January Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Secretary of State George Shultz agreed to hold talks in Geneva on preventing an arms race in space, that is on nipping the process of arms spread into space in the bud. In a joint statement issued on 8 January, the Soviet Union and the United States said the aim of the talks in Geneva on space and nuclear weapons would be to avert a race in space and halt the arms buildup on earth. Soon thereafter, Secretary of State Shultz sent Foreign Minister Gromyko a letter saying the administration was going to honor the January agreement and the obligations assumed under it. But the first round of the talks in March and April proved the opposite. The American negotiators at Geneva and officials unconcerned with the talks continually repeated that the United States intends under any circumstances to go ahead with its "Star Wars" program, that is a program to develop space weapons. Nothing seems to have changed at this stage with the talks about to resume in Geneva on Thursday. The Pentagon announcement of a Star Wars system test on board "Discovery" provides fresh proof of this. [passage omitted]

In a recent speech in Washington, President Reagan's science adviser, George Keyworth, said that in 2 or 3 years the United States might conduct the first demonstration of weapons designed to destroy enemy missiles in the acceleration stage. But what about the January agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States to prevent the militarization of space? By conducting work under the "Star Wars" program, the United States Administration violates its assumed commitments--not only those stemming from the January agreement. The development of space weapons also contravenes the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems which was signed in 1972 without any fixed date of expiry. And to undermine the ABM treaty would mean to destroy the very foundation in the process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

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## SPACE ARMS

### SOVIET GENERAL DENIES DEFENSIVE NATURE OF SDI

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 May 85 pp 1-2

[APN item under the rubric: "News and Views"]

[Text] Novosti Press Agency's military and political commentator Vasily Morozov asked Col.-Gen. Nikolai Chervov, a Soviet military expert, to give his viewpoint about the Star Wars programme and comment on Mr. Weinberger's statement that the Strategic Defense Initiative is not an arms race, not armaments and even not a weapon but a harmless and humane defense for people.

One need not be an expert to see that the American Star Wars programme is based on offensive strategy. It is called "defensive" just for show. In actuality, it aims at creating new strategic space-based forces capable of striking land-, air-, space- and sea-based targets.

If this programme is implemented, the American leaders would have the temptation of using nuclear and space weapons against the Soviet Union and escaping retaliation under the cover of a space-based anti-missile "shield." According to their plans, this "shield" is designed to ward off the Soviet retaliatory strike by "knocking out" Soviet missiles which would survive the American first nuclear strike at launch.

Speculating on people's natural fear of nuclear weapons, Washington claims that a space-based anti-missile system would rid the world of nuclear weaponry. It follows that to eliminate nuclear weapons one should first increase their number many times over. According to this perverted logic, the road to nuclear disarmament lies only through a buildup of offensive weapons and militarization of space and it will take many decades to come to the end of this road.

The aim of all this speculation is to distract people's attention from the need to take prompt and effective measures to cut down nuclear arsenals. Washington turns the problem of eliminating all nuclear weapons upside down and interprets it so that to open a way for its further war preparations, including the buildup of nuclear arms. Speaking in Congress recently, Caspar Weinberger bluntly said that while developing a space-based missile defense, the United States will built up its "powerful strategic triad" designed to deliver a disabling preemptive strike at the Soviet Union. Thus, Washington

is planning a new buildup of its nuclear potential rather than working "to free the world from nuclear weapons."

The "Star Wars" programme is an obstacle at the Geneva talks.

"The achievement of an agreement to limit and reduce nuclear armaments is inconceivable if space is militarized," the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR said in their message "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of World War Two.

CSO: 5200/1235

SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TO JAPAN: DEFENSE CHIEF TO DISCUSS SDI IN U.S.

OW070835 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Excerpts] Kato, director general of the Japanese Defense Agency, has left on a visit to the United States. In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator Nikolayev writes:

Regular consultations between the Japanese Defense Agency director general and the U.S. secretary of defense have been held for 10 years now.

The question of Japanese arms technology supply to the United States is certain to be taken up at the Kato-Weinberger meeting scheduled for 10 June. The KYODO news service reports that the U.S. space militarization plan will also be discussed. A meeting between Defense Agency Director General Kato and General Abrahamson, who is in charge of the "star wars" plan, is set for 17 June.

From all indications, a U.S. request for Japan's participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, is certain to be one of the major items on the agenda at the forthcoming regular consultations. Recent developments indicating Japan's attitude on this issue provide a basis for believing that Director General Kato's visit to the United States will draw Japan into a new phase of arms expansion. Apparently, the current visit to Washington by the Defense Agency director general will be used to facilitate the dangerous action of drawing Japan more closely to the U.S. strategy than during any other previous visit.

In addition to discussing the "star wars" plan, Defense Agency Director General Kato will report to the Pentagon on the 5-year defense buildup plan beginning next year. Under the 5-year plan, Japan intends to purchase 100 P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes, a large number of F-15 fighter-bombers, and other arms.

This defense buildup plan is unprecedented in scale. Prime Minister Nakasone has said that it is conceivable that, in carrying out this plan, defense spending will surpass the 1 percent of GNP ceiling.

Although the defense buildup plan for 1986-90 requires expenditures amounting to 20 trillion yen, the United States is expected to press Japan for a further arms buildup. It is conceivable that this amount may be readjusted after the upcoming regular consultation.

The regular consultations between the Japanese and U.S. defense chiefs play an important role in enabling the United States to apply pressure on Japan and turn it into an unsinkable aircraft carrier for the United States.



Prior to his departure for Washington, Defense Agency Director General Kato said that he would hold talks with the United States from an equal position. However, it is obvious such exaggeration is used by the Japanese ruling circles to try to conceal from public attention the fact that the United States regards Japan as a foothold for its aggressive strategy in Asia and the Japanese armed forces as its vassal.

It is clear that Defense Agency Director General Kato's current visit to Washington will contribute to consolidating this dangerous state of affairs.

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SPACE ARMS

USSR: JAPANESE SHOWING 'PARTICULAR INTEREST' IN SDI

PM061510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Unlike certain U.S. West European partners, the Japanese Government has decided not to hide its particular interest in President Reagan's plans to create strike space weapons. Thus the Japanese Foreign Ministry has officially reported that this question will be specially discussed during the visit to Washington, starting 7 June, by K. Kato, chief of the Japan Defense Agency.

It seems as though heightened interest is being shown by certain circles of Japanese big business representing the military-industrial complex. It is from this viewpoint that one should examine another report made by the official authorities, which calls into question the aims of the trip to Tokyo by J. Abrahamson, the Pentagon's ranking expert proponent of the plan for the militarization of space.

All these facts point directly to symptoms, that are encouraging to Washington, that Tokyo is on a path of dangerous partnership. The democratic press is noting that Japan's direct or indirect involvement in the program would not only entail the most blatant violation of the Japanese Constitution's peace principles, but would increase the nuclear threat hanging over the world.

CSO: 5200/1213

SPACE ARMS

MOSCOW TO JAPAN: FIRMS EAGER TO BENEFIT FROM SDI

OW070415 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] Commentator Dmitriyev comments on Japan's attitude toward the U.S. "star wars" plan.

On 2 June the Japanese Foreign Ministry made public its view that it has no objection to Japanese private enterprise participation in the U.S. SDI -- Strategic Defense Initiative -- research program. It is clear that many Japanese monopoly businesses can not resist the temptation of a business bonanza arising from the arms race. There is no restraint on Japanese business giants in this sense. This is clearly shown by the fact that big business has steadily accelerated munitions production in violation of the war-renouncing constitution.

Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Toshiba, and Fujitsu, which are representative monopoly firms in Japan, have long been on the Defense Agency's list of contractors. A recent scandal involving Kyocera, which sold Tomahawk components to the United States, shows how deeply Japanese capital has penetrated the death business. Moreover, attempts are now being made to take this death business into space.

Masterminds of the White House "star wars" plan do not hide their eagerness to get military technological cooperation from Japan. Following Japan-U.S. consultations on military technology transfer held in late May, a U.S. Defense Department official named 11 areas of Japanese technology in which the United States is interested, including microelectronics, optics, laser engineering, communications through millimeter waves [miraha], and all other fields necessary for SDI experiments. The names of Mitsubishi, Toshiba, and Fujitsu are again cited.

These firms are lured by the hope that if they cooperated with the U.S. SDI program, they might have access to new technologies. Japanese Government sources also take every opportunity to point to the fact that cooperation in the militarization of outer space would be profitable. However, they do not seem to understand what authoritative commentators in many countries are saying. The commentators say that it is impossible to expect the United States to make its new technologies available to its economic rival. Besides, they say it is the U.S. Defense Department that wants to obtain Japanese industrial secrets. This is a convincing opinion. As Defense Department officials admit, 90 percent of new technologies related to the military aircraft industry cannot be diverted to the peace industry.

There is another aspect to the issue. It is clear the allegation that the space militarization plan is defensive in nature is totally groundless. No one can be deceived by this except those who want to be deceived on their own accord. In fact, the establishment of a new global space weapons system is intended solely for aggressive designs. In this connection, retired General Scowcroft, a Pentagon emissary, visited Japan to explain the "star wars" plan. Without mincing issues, he said that the United States believes it proper to utilize outer space if it enhances the effect of its nuclear force.

Thus, participation in the preparation for "star wars" will not only damage the security of the Japanese people themselves but also jeopardize the security of all mankind. Despite this fact, according to Japanese press reports, it appears the Japanese Government is trying to entrust the solution of the issue to self-centered private businesses which pay no attention to the Japanese people's interests.

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SPACE ARMS

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER HERNU URGES EUROPEAN 'TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION'

PM240911 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 May 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "France Is the Only European Country To Have a Balance of Military Trade With the United States"]

[Text] "Priority must be given to the organization of technological cooperation in Europe: This is in our industrial and scientific interest and in our military interest." French Defense Minister Charles Hernu launched this appeal Thursday 21 May to the civilian and military trainees of the Higher National Defense Studies Institute in Paris.

"Technological cooperation in Europe at the end of the 20th century is the same as steel and coal cooperation in Europe in the early fifties," Mr Hernu said. "The SDI program (this is the Strategic Defense Initiative, known as 'star wars,' launched by the United States) has shaken people out of a state of torpor. But that will have been pointless if our partners lack determination and succumb to the illusion that it is possible to win a great deal on the other side of the Atlantic without making the necessary efforts on this side. In 1984, France was the only European country to have a balance of military trade with the United States. Our most efficient enterprises -- and they are not always the biggest -- have acquired sound cooperative experiences with the United States. This cooperation is viable as long as our technology is competitive.

"There is a single technological tree of which the civilian and military spheres are branches. It is this scientific and technological basis which we must not only support but also expand and enrich. This is the meaning of the Eureka [European Research Coordination Agency] Project."

In addition, the defense minister said that the technological revolution does not automatically produce a strategic revolution. "Commentators," Mr Hernu explained, "all too often do no more than pick out a technological change and draw conclusions from it in a mechanical and direct way, without considering the countermeasures, adaptations, or even the possibilities produced by this change.

"For instance, people deduce from the fifth computer revolution now under way, which will enable big computers to process several tens of millions of facts per second, that it will be possible to calculate the trajectory of an enemy missile to within a millionth of a second, so that it can be intercepted and destroyed. Some already see this as the advent of a defensive strategy superior to an offensive strategy, but they cannot conceive of the fact that these same computers will enable missiles with variable trajectories -- 'hybrid' missiles to use the technical jargon -- to evade the enemy interceptor," Mr Hernu concluded.

CSO: 5200/2630

SPACE ARMS

FRANCE'S DUMAS ON SPACE DEFENSE

PM151515 Paris DE MONDE in French 13 Jun 85 p 8

[Thierry Brehier report: "France Prepared To Receive Mr Gorbachev"]

[Excerpts] It took Olivier Stirn's real or feigned political naivete to see broad areas of consensus in the foreign policy debate in the National Assembly on Tuesday, 11 June. Aside from grand principles like human rights, on which everybody agrees all the more easily since they are discussed in a general way, aside from the acceptance of the crucial role of the French deterrent which nonetheless divided the political class for a long time, and aside from obvious humanitarian gestures like the desire to see the release of the four Frenchmen held in Lebanon, for whom Roland Dumas said that "every effort is being made," there is really nothing on which the four main French political forces are united.

The minister stressed that France intends to maintain the capability of its nuclear deterrent "in the difficult context created by rapid technological changes and the emergence of new threats" and that, although it does not dispute anybody's right to carry out research on war in space, this research must not violate the 1972 ABM treaty. He said he was concerned by "the uncontrolled development of an arms race in space--a destabilizing factor in the balance of deterrence."

Mr Dumas thinks the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative cannot be "ignored," but he asked: "How could we respond to the invitation to take part in implementing something which we do not know and which cannot be assessed when we are not being offered the chance of participating in the decisionmaking--which we regard as crucial?" This is the reason for the Eureka project which, although it falls "basically into the civilian sphere," will enable Europe "to increase its ability to ensure its own security." "It will make its choices according to its interests, when the time comes and if it so wishes, he said. It is such a step toward European technological cooperation that the French minister expects from the forthcoming European summit in Milan, along with new impetus to practical measures and the institutions. In this connection he confirmed that France "will once again call on the Europeans to build a real European union."

CSO: 5200/2660

SPACE ARMS

PRAVDA EDITOR WARNS OF 'COUNTERING' SDI

PM170927 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 May 85 p 2

[Article by PRAVDA editor Viktor Afanasyev: "The Lessons of the Great War"]

[Text] In World War II dozens of countries united to save mankind from the brown plague. Why should East and West not now unite to prevent a thermonuclear war threatening to destroy all life on earth? The victory demonstrated extremely forcefully that it is necessary to wage war on war before it breaks out, while the missiles are still in their silos, and the guns are silent.

Mankind is at a turning point in its history. Its future depends on the accomplishment of tasks such as the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, prevention of the militarization of space, the utilization of space for peaceful purposes, and the pooling of the people's efforts to solve economic and ecological problems.

The path leading to the accomplishment of these tasks is effectively open. Negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States have begun in Geneva. We started to negotiate with good intentions and with an easy conscience. We do not aspire to unilateral advantages over the United States, or over the NATO countries; we do not aspire to military supremacy; we want the arms race to end and not to continue, and that is why we are proposing to freeze the nuclear arsenals and end missile deployment; and we want a real and major reduction in the arms stockpiled and not the creation of new weapon systems, either in space or on earth. On 8 April the Soviet Union introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles, while halting the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. This moratorium is valid through next November. The decision we make after that date will depend on the U.S. attitude.

Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" is particularly dangerous. The authors of this initiative describe it as "defensive." In fact, it is the offensive "star wars" doctrine. It is part of a comprehensive nuclear first-strike strategy put forward by Washington. The White House strategists' very simple calculation is to hide behind an antinuclear umbrella so as to be able to inflict a nuclear blow on the USSR and its allies, and avoid a retaliatory strike against the United States. But this calculation by the Pentagon will inevitably turn out to be erroneous because we will not sit back and do nothing. Every poison has its antidote. We too will find the means of countering space weapons.

Nonetheless, we are counting on the success of the Geneva negotiations. We understand that these preliminary talks will be important, serious, difficult and, it seems, lengthy. Yet, this success will only be achieved if the principle of parity and equal security is respected. This is the only language in which we want to talk to the Americans to enable us to understand each other and reach agreements. The Soviet Union is a big and powerful country having reliable allies, and it will not allow people to use the language of force with it.

SPACE ARMS

DETAILS FROM FRG INTELLIGENCE STUDY OF SDI PUBLISHED

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 17 May 85 p 19

[Article by Ernst Martin: "From Nightmare to Reality. Futuristic Weapons Systems: Temptations For German Industry."]

[Text] On Monday, board heads of German firms and directors of research institutions met in the Federal Chancellery to discuss the possibility of German participation in the United States space weapons program. Soon, a group of experts will travel to the United States to find out about the technical details.

The Bonn economic summit brought clarity. As anticipated, the French government, insisting on nuclear independence, declined to participate in the American research project for establishing an antimissile defense system. Once again, the Europeans are split: At the moment, London and Bonn are apparently the only allies who are in principle ready to take part in the research project, albeit with some substantial doubts. No wonder. No one knows exactly what all this is leading to, whether it is technically and financially feasible or whether it makes any sense at all strategically.

Regarding the BMD [Ballistic Missile Defense], the BND [Federal Intelligence Service] came to the conclusion, in an internal analysis, that "in view of the many technological problems and possible countermeasures, including the introduction of new or different offensive weapons, the prospects for the establishment of a comprehensive BMD system for the United States" must be "viewed sceptically."

"Even smaller" would be the chance of the European NATO partners "being able to sufficiently insulate themselves from the strategic offensive weapons of the Warsaw Pact."

On the other hand, it would be "much simpler" to install so-called ABM [Anti-Ballistic Missile] systems, thus "systems of limited effectiveness for the defense of selected point and area targets"--for example, missile sites and command centrals.



With its research program, the United States would achieve "the broadest possible basis for deciding in the future which system, if any at all, should be developed." There would also remain the possibility of "still finding even more optimal BMD conceptions through decisive breakthroughs in the realm of research." One would at least be protecting oneself against "Soviet surprises in this field."

Up till now, however, the BND believes there has been "little cause," from technological viewpoint, for the Soviet Union "to be seriously disturbed--despite their technological inferiority in many fields that would be of great importance for the development of a possible space-based BMD system." They have at their disposal a "wide range of possible reactions and countermeasures, in case the United States were to decide to develop one of the systems as currently conceived."

#### New Situation

A "much more real problem," on the other hand, would be the threat to Soviet space satellites from relatively simple antisatellite systems. At the same time, they point to Moscow's efforts in the field of antimissile defense--one of the basic reasons for establishing the American SDI program with its goal of achieving an "improved stability" between the superpowers.

Background: According to the Americans, a continuing, unilateral expansion of Soviet defense systems has called into question the strategy of deterrence which was cemented by the 1972 ABM treaty and which is based on mutually keeping oneself artificially vulnerable and so exposing any potential aggressor to the risk of his own destruction. While both sides could still assume in 1972 that there was ultimately no sufficient protection against attacking ICBMs [intercontinental ballistic missile], what was impossible then--the invulnerability of the offensively oriented Soviet armed forces through a functional antimissile defense system--has become conceivable in view of the rapid technological progress. For the United States (and its allies), however, this would be a mortal danger, since a surprise nuclear attack would be conceivable given such a configuration. Against this background, the Reagan administration's determination to hold firm to the SDI project, despite all the reservations of their European partners, is understandable.

As an example of the growing Soviet defense capability, the BND study cites, among other things, the construction of 68 silos to receive the new, high-acceleration SH-8 nuclear missiles, which are to replace the Galosh nuclear interceptor missiles stationed around Moscow. (In contrast, the United States mothballed its Safeguard system, designed to protect its ICBMs, in 1975.)

The study also states that a large, new radar installation has been constructed near Pushkino "for battle-management and for target tracking and discrimination." In addition, there are five early-warning radar systems on the periphery of the country as well as a centrally located, mammoth radar installation in the

vicinity of Krasnojarsk in Central Siberia. With this latter system, the Americans believe, the USSR is violating the ABM treaty, which restricts the choice of installation sites and the equipping of such radar installations, in order to prevent the construction of a territorial ABM defense.

On balance the result of the BND's study: "The Soviets' ABM efforts are possibly directed towards having a rapidly deployable ABM system at their disposal, in case the ABM treaty is ever terminated." On the other hand, the "effectiveness of the Soviet ABM system, as currently conceived, against a massive deployment of strategic missiles is "judged, at least in the West, as sceptically as were the American Safeguard ABM systems in their day."

Moreover, the "high vulnerability of the few and large radar installations" is said to be "especially problematic." As far as the state of its technology is concerned, the Soviet Union has "remarkably broadly structured basic research, at a good level in all areas relevant to beam weaponry." Still, Moscow is "disadvantaged as far as a whole series of technologies are concerned" that would be of decisive importance in the development of space-based antimissile defense systems. In particular, there is said to exist "a gap of several years" in the fields of "microelectronics, data processing, optoelectronics, chemical CW [continuous wave] lasers, detector technology, control technology as well as in the production of large and high-precision optics and laser mirrors."

In viewing conceivable Soviet countermeasures, it was determined that they are based "overwhelmingly on existing technologies." Thus, the satellite-supported systems with, in part, highly sensitive, difficult to protect components like laser mirrors, sensors and aiming and surveillance mechanisms are "very vulnerable." The high-precision targeting and tracking devices can be "relatively easily deceived."

Moreover, in the future one can expect ICBMs with a shorter powered phase, equipped with protective coverings and also made to rotate along the long axis in order to guard against the effects of laser beams. Even just a denser missile deployment would put essentially higher demands on a satellite-based antimissile defense system. In addition, the other side could "react with a quantitative and qualitative change in its offensive capacity. It could deploy cruise missiles more intensively, increase the number of land-based ICBMs and warheads or concentrate increasingly on civilian area targets like major cities." The consequence: An antimissile defense system "of whatever sort" could--even in the eyes of its proponents--"never guarantee complete security."

Is Disarmament Possible?

No, even in the opinion of the Americans who currently estimate the effectiveness of the projected non-nuclear ABM system at 80 to 90 percent. Nevertheless, they feel that one would come a significant step closer to the goal of "improved stability" between the superpowers. Since the potential aggressor would no longer know which of his missiles were going to reach their target, nuclear attacks would be more and more difficult to calculate and offensive nuclear weapons

would make less and less sense. In this way, it is believed, there would for the first time be a possibility of arriving at the drastic reductions in nuclear capability on both sides which were agreed upon--in principle but without effect--at the conclusion of the 1972 ABM treaty. A prerequisite to this, of course, would be that Washington coordinate its ABM plans with Moscow, to preclude the danger of a Soviet preventive strike. Neither President Reagan nor Secretary of Defense Weinberger are ruling out cooperation, over the long run, between the two world powers in the development of non-nuclear defense systems.

But these are plans for the future. Today, at the start of the SDI research, whose military and civilian effects still cannot be estimated, the question marks predominate. In contrast to the sooner sceptical Europeans, however, people in the United States are determined to accept and meet the challenges connected with the SDI project. As to the technical feasibility of the project, the BND's estimates yield the following picture:

"Particularly effective," they believe, would be attacking hostile ICBMs already at the ignition-and-acceleration phase, during which time target pick-up and monitoring would be facilitated by the high infrared portion of the missile's exhaust trail. The majority of the roughly 1,400 Soviet ICBMs are equipped with multiple warheads, whereby more than 8,000 warheads and some 80,000 decoys, which would only be released after the end of the acceleration phase, can be launched. A further advantage to combatting them in the boost phase: The remains of the destroyed nuclear missiles would fall back onto hostile territory.

Once the hostile missiles have reached their flight phase, combatting them is rendered considerably more difficult by the multitude of warheads and decoys, but remains in principle possible. The Americans, for instance, succeeded in June of last year in intercepting the warhead of a Minuteman-I missile 150 kilometers over the Pacific with a second Minuteman-I missile, which was equipped with an interceptor missile with an infrared homing device and a secondary rapid on-board computer. In this method of interception, the warhead is smashed by a metal fan.

In the United States, different concepts of defense against hostile missiles once they are already in the final phase of descent are being tested--from massive rocket salvos, guided and unguided non-nuclear missiles and high-velocity artillery to particle-beam weapons, whose physical behavior, however, is only sketchily known. As a consequence of their limited range, most of the space-based systems would have to be stationed in orbits near to earth. If all hostile ICBMs are to be within range of at least one ABM satellite, one would need--according to the present state of knowledge--32 satellites at a range of 4,000 kilometers or 350 satellites at a range of 1,000 kilometers.

The use of kinetic energy is judged to be "technically relatively simple, cost effective and the obvious solution." Here, hostile ICBMs would be smashed up after leaving the atmosphere by clouds of metal pieces or guided interceptor missiles launched from satellites. The difficulty would lie in "producing a sufficiently dense and at the same time extensive distribution, which would

spread itself out quickly and so become permeable, in the right place at the right time." For the attack by guided interceptor missiles, several thousand satellites, each equipped with 40 to 45 missiles, would be needed for the launch phase. If, on the other hand, the guided missiles were accelerated to five kilometers per second by satellite-based electromagnetic cannons, the expanded radius of action would mean that only 240 satellites would be required, each of which could carry 140 missiles. No one knows yet, however, whether this sort of cannon will ever work.

The way the beam weapons would work also still remains largely obscure, especially as far as range and precision of the beam's orientation is concerned.

On the other hand, much more is already known about CW lasers, which emit a continual wave. Their effect is that the surface of the target is destroyed by melting and vaporizing. A chemical laser system for combatting hostile ICBMs could be installed, according to the BND experts, at a "halfway comprehensible expense" and would demand up to a hundred laser satellites. Countermeasures like protective coatings or rotating the rising missiles, however, would already increase the defender's costs by ten fold.

Like many other things in the preliminary stage of development: the use of electrically guided laser beams and of X-ray laser beams. Lasers that can penetrate the lower atmosphere (like free-electron and excimer lasers), would possibly be guided from mountain tops to their target via space-based mirrors. Here, however, 90 percent of the energy would be lost and the skies would have to be cloudless.

#### Largely Unresearched

Another plan provides for blasting X-ray lasers and laser mirrors into space only after Soviet missiles have been launched. The advantage would be the lessened vulnerability. Whether such a rapid launch of X-ray lasers and space-based mirrors is at all possible is just as open a question as whether this system of combatting the hostile missiles during the launch phase is fast enough.

Also largely unresearched is another variant, namely the use of particle beams. In contrast to the laser beams, they penetrate their target. Just as little is known at this point of antimatter beams or microwaves.

Picking up, discriminating between and tracking targets as well as surveillance of the battlefield is supposed to be effected by a number of high-resolution sensors in the ultraviolet and infrared spectra, which would be stationed in space at different altitudes. Here, it is above all a matter of evaluating and passing on the enormous datasets as quickly as possible. According to the first estimates, a comprehensive ABM system would require a library of about ten million pages of computations. That all weapons systems, as consequence of their differing physical and chemical characteristics, can only be deployed at certain altitudes makes the whole business more complicated.

Still, the Reagan administration is confident of making progress in the research, even if only in subfields for the time being. In December of last year, the Pentagon commissioned ten American industrial firms with the preparation of conceptual studies, which are expected to come out this summer. Only then will the people in Washington decide on further action. And, only then will it be possible to discuss concretely research projects in which German firms might participate.

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SPACE ARMS

SMALL SCOPE SEEN FOR EUROPEAN PARTICIPATION IN SDI R&D

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Jun 85 pp 108-109

[Unattributed article: "Star Wars Was Not a Bolt Out of the Blue"]

[Text] Europe is still fighting about how to respond to the American space weapons but the U.S. economy has long since moved full speed ahead into the "business opportunity of a whole generation." 10 years work have already gone into space-adequate advanced technology. The big U.S. arms manufacturers are already ahead in the SDI race; there is hardly any room left for European firms interested in the Star Wars project.

"Subcontractors" is what the Europeans are supposed to be, Francois Mitterrand, ever composed at other times, said excitedly at the Bonn economic summit in early May. "I have heard that word used. It confirms my fears," the French head of state said in commenting on a statement on Washington's plans in space by his American counterpart.

Other European participants at the summit conference were not prepared to believe that the American push for Allied approval of SDI would merely have the Europeans "cut up some sheet metal." A scant 6 weeks earlier, Reagan defense chief sent off a personal, 43-line "dear colleague" letter in which he asked the partners of the United States to say yes or no to the U.S. space adventure within 60 days.

It took a lot of urging by the Europeans before their guiding power would even invite them. It was almost 2 years to the day that elapsed between Reagan's "Star Wars" speech on 23 March 1983 and the time Washington asked for official reactions--and that was almost in the form of an ultimatum or at least "in a tactless fashion," as the complaint from the Allied capitals went.

Still, there was no suspicion among the Allies--even when SDI chief, Air Force Gen Abrahamson, drastically limited foreign collaboration to non-classified projects a little later.

Even after Reagan's statement at the summit, the credulous Europeans, led by Reagan's faithful Kohl, still maintained that Weinberger's query with a deadline was proof of serious U.S. interest in Western collaboration in SDI. Weinberger then made it clear to them that that was a mistake.

Just a few days before his 60-day ultimatum ran out, he suddenly stated that there was no longer any need for the Allied reactions he had asked for. Richard Bart, Washington's ambassador-designate to Bonn, went one step further. The United States, he said, were not dependent on any financial or technical assistance from Europe.

The Americans had let it be known in Bonn that the debate on the military space program had become "too political" for their taste. There was no need in the future to place the SDI issue on the agenda of political conferences.

The shift took place immediately. At the most recent NATO conference on 22 May, Star Wars was no longer on the agenda. For lack of subjects to discuss, the ministers' conference finished up one day early.

It is quite obvious that Weinberger not only wants none of the conditions attached to his SDI project which even Bonn would now set but he also wants to achieve some elbow room back home. Domestically, he has even been called a "foddamn fool" by right-wing ideologues like his friend Barry Goldwater and his space arms program is under pressure from two directions.

Outside the Congress, 700 U.S. scientists, including 53 Nobel laureates, have joined with internationally renowned scientists Richard Garwin and Henry Kendall in a newspaper and television advertising campaign against Reagan's Star Wars plans.

In Congress itself, initial committee deliberations resulted in approval of only \$2.5 billion for SDI instead of the \$3.7 billion requested by the Pentagon for 1986.

The SDI office is already complaining about the fact that some important projects will have to be stretched out, if not stopped altogether, if these cuts are actually made. And Weinberger is accusing the Congress of playing into Moscow's hands.

But the Pentagon budget strategists have taken the proper precautions. "Since 1983, some 77 percent of all SDI orders have gone out to states or congressional districts which are represented in the House or the Senate by politicians who are members of the armed forces or defense appropriations committees." This conclusion was reached by the Council on Economic Priorities, a New York institution critical of the government.

The Pentagon can count on the support of a rapidly growing economic lobby. An almost overwhelming number of prospective participants showed up last August when Gen Abrahamson invited company representatives to a confidential briefing on the SDI project. Instead of the 300 people who had been expected, almost four times as many appeared. No less than 247 firms asked for an initial project study last year—"more than ever before" for a Pentagon invitation for bids, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote. The reason, the paper said, was that "this is the business opportunity of an entire generation; a chance to take in billions of dollars in government funds."

Too many dollars are being spent too fast, Paul Warnke, former President Carter's arms control adviser, fears. The SDI program, he says, is assuming far too much of "a life of its own."

The experts already doubt that the SDI locomotive can ever be stopped again. For more than 10 years, firms such as Rockwell's Rocketdyne Division in Los Angeles have been working on laser projects for defense against missiles. For them, "Star Wars by no means came like a bolt out of the blue," says R. D. Pastor, a vice-president at Rocketdyne.

The work being done by these firms on space technology is still limited. TRW, a Rocketdyne competitor for example, has been earning only \$100 million of its \$1 billion defense earnings from military orders for the SDI project. And Martin Marietta, which produces the Pershing missile, has only about 100 people working on Star Wars at the present time.

"As compared to the number of participating scientists and engineers and the required technological breakthroughs," Robert B Reich, a professor at Harvard University, feels that SDI promises to be "far more significant than the Manhattan Project (to build the atom bomb) or the Apollo moon program."

In the race for the fattest space contracts, the big guns of the U.S. arms industry are out front, as usual. The Boeing Corp presently holds SDI contracts worth \$364 million; Lockheed's contracts total \$240 million, followed closely by McDonnell Douglas at \$237 million.

10 of the 247 interested companies were selected as primary contractors and all 10 are among the 50 largest Pentagon contractors. Eight of them also participate in at least one of the major nuclear weapons projects of the United States.

SDI chief Abrahamson wants the lucky ten to compete in "a horserace." Each of the firms has three or four smaller companies working alongside it on the project. This summer, the 10 firms are to submit an interim report on their SDI plans.

Anyone "coming in with a bad proposal will be shot out of the race," Abrahamson warns. "If you pick the wrong team, you go down with the ship," one of the subcontractors said.



Thus far, European companies are not part of any team. "In the 1985 budget there is still enough room for European participation," Gen Abrahamson told the interested firms, adding, however, "but not for any big business deals."

For small deals the SDI chief has set up a special subsidiary organization which is to scout the hard-to-survey market of universities, small businesses and private inventors in search of space-adequate technological breakthroughs. Only in this field or as subcontractors for giant U.S. corporations does there seem to be any room for firms from the Old World. Three prior agreements with German firms have now been made public. MAN is to supply a coal fiber antenna; Dornier will produce an instrument pointing system and Zeiss will provide infrared telescopes.

The experts have their doubts regarding great expectations of **military** high-tech spinoffs for the civilian sector—which is the primary motivation for European interest in SDI at this time. "Economic spinoffs depend on rapid and wide-ranging access to new technologies," Reich says. "The door slams shut very quickly."

In view of growing Pentagon influence on high-tech research, Reich believes that civilian sector utilization of SDI **technology** is declining even in America itself. A country like Japan whose research establishment is oriented to the civilian sector is in a much better position in this regard.

"The bureaucratic Star Wars crusade, shot through with secrecy—President Reagan's final battle to achieve victory in the Cold War with the Soviet Union—could easily lead to our losing the technology war against Japan," Reich says.

And as for Europe—that does not even enter into Reich's calculations any more.

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SPACE ARMS

SOVIET GENERAL SAYS USSR POSSESSES ASAT SYSTEM

DW300810 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 May 85 p 1

[Pierre Simonitsch report: "USSR Has Antisatellite System"]

[Text] Geneva, 29 May -- The Soviet Union has developed and successfully tested a system for the destruction of enemy satellites. This was stated by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, member of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, in an interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in Geneva. This is the first time a high-ranking Moscow representative has confirmed Western reports concerning at least a limited operational Soviet antisatellite system.

According to Chervov, this system consists of land-based missiles. He described as "nonsense" and "fantasies" assertions by the United States that the Soviet Union has "killer satellites" that can be put into orbit and then be maneuvered toward their target. According to the three-star general, the Soviet Union has devised a system along the lines of a former model by the United States, which tested antisatellite missiles in the Pacific in 1962-63, but halted the program in the mid-seventies. "The Americans need only 4-6 months to reactivate this weapons project," Chervov said. "We have conducted more flight tests with antisatellite missiles, but the United States has a technological lead," he added.

According to Chervov, the Soviet Union started building its antisatellite system "in the late seventies." Since 1982 it has voluntarily renounced further testing of these missiles because it supports a ban by treaty of all space weapons. However, if the United States carries out a full test series on missiles launched from the F-15 fighter aircraft as announced, the Soviet Union will also continue its tests. Of vital importance for Moscow's decision would be the planned third test by the United States when a two-stage missile with a self-guided warhead will be fired from an F-15 at a solid target in space.

The Soviet General Staff member disputed U.S. intelligence reports that as early as 1981 the Soviet Union conducted 20 tests with missiles or other flying objects fired at solid objects, namely, obsolete satellites of their Cosmos series. "The targets of our tests were only imaginary points outside the atmosphere," Chervov said. Asked whether the tests of the Soviet antisatellite missiles were successful, the general said: "Right on target."

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SPACE ARMS

BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS ON SDI, LIST OF RELEVANT FIRMS

Brussels KNACK in Dutch 1 May 85 pp 18, 20

[Interview with Leo Tindemans, Belgian foreign minister, on the occasion of the Western European Union meeting, by Kris Lelievre-Damit; date and place not specified: "We Can Go Along on Star Wars"]

[Text] Last week in Bonn in the framework of the Western European Union [WEU], there was discussion of Western European participation in the Star Wars program. Belgium was represented by Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. What came out of the talk?

Last week on Monday and Tuesday the ministers of foreign affairs and defense of the WEU met in Bonn. Since it was founded in 1954 the WEU has led a rather sleepy existence in the shadow of Nato. Between 1973 and 1984, for instance, there was not one WEU ministers council.

In the last few months, however, there has been a clear change. On the initiative of France and Belgium, the WEU is undergoing a thorough spring cleaning. The intention is to turn the organization into a large forum in which to reflect on European security problems.

According to diplomats, however, that does not mean to say that Nato has been written off. The revitalization of the WEU should only be seen as a way to develop a European sounding board within the Atlantic Alliance. A school for Europe so that it can also speak about security problems with one voice vis-a-vis the United States.

The meeting in Bonn had indeed to be a first, important test case in this connection. The goal was to arrive at a joint reply to the recent American invitation to participate in the so-called Star Wars program. Besides that there was also the French counter-proposal Eureka. That proposes to unite all European technological efforts, without having to fall back purely on the military-industrial complex for that purpose.

What finally came out of Bonn is rather disappointing. According to the final communique, the seven European member states of the WEU do intend, to the extent that that is possible, to arrive at a coordinated reply; however, they first want to go a bit further in their bilateral contacts with the

United States, each member state for itself. As for the French counter-proposal, they set a rendezvous for the upcoming EEC summit in Milan. Nonetheless, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans (CVP [Social Christian Party]) showed himself to be rather optimistic afterwards.

Leo Tindemans: A number of journalists wanted to get me to say that the WEU meeting had half-failed, but you could equally well say that the meeting had half-succeeded. First and foremost, all the plans to reform the WEU were approved, the reform of the permanent bureaux in Paris, and the reform of the secretariat in London. Finally, a new secretary general was also named. The revitalization of the WEU, which has been going on for several months now, was, in other words, confirmed in Bonn. That certainly is not nothing. Now we have to get down to work on it.

#### Task Force

[Question] In Bonn was there enough other work with the American Star Wars proposal?

Tindemans: If you remember that before the meeting a number of member-states were refusing to talk about the Americans' Strategic Defense Initiative, and if you remember that at the start of the meeting some were still pressing for just an informal exchange of thoughts on the subject, then I do not find the result achieved so negative. We have agreed now that each member state will look into its own possibilities for the Star Wars program, and into what the political conditions for that will have to be. When the various national activities are completed, we will get together again in the WEU in order to arrive at a coordinated response.

[Question] Was it not possible then to attach a date to that?

Tindemans: That probably would have been better, but on the other hand I think that it could well turn out to be a race against the clock among the various member states. Each member state will now attempt to pursue its own interests as fast as possible, and to sign contracts. Given the current economic situation, that is obvious, isn't it? Take West Germany. At this moment there are an average of 150 German industrialists in the United States, and many German firms are showing an interest in the Star Wars program. Indeed, no one can prevent the Americans from placing contracts with German firms or elsewhere. They do not need Bonn's agreement for that. We live in an open market economy. What they do need in Bonn, however, just as in the other European capitals, is a sort of inventory of the possibilities. On the basis of that we can then determine a joint position.

[Question] What does our country have to offer?

Tindemans: We will discuss that as quickly as possible within the government. Now it is necessary to set up a task force composed of people from the staffs of the prime minister and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs, and Science Policy. This task force will have to come up with an answer.

However, I have already spoken with Mark Eyskens, and he told me that four or five companies will certainly come up for consideration right off, in the areas of metals processing and telecommunications, among others. As for telecommunications, in the Ariane project and Eutelsat we certainly proved our ability. Why shouldn't we do so again? Naturally I still do not have a definitive answer because we still have to discuss various things in the government, but we certainly are not such a backward country that we have to be left out of this, are we? When you look into it more closely, there are certainly 30 companies that can offer some solid contribution.

#### French Proposal

[Question] It appears at the present time that there are still more questions than answers. One question that is certainly occupying the minds of the citizens of Europe is whether the missile shield we are talking about is also good against intermediate range weapons.

Tindemans: It is good against weapons that enter space, and the intermediate range missiles do not enter space. The Star Wars program deals only with intercontinental missiles. For intermediate range missiles it will be necessary to think of something totally different.

[Question] Doesn't the Star Wars program then indicate an attempt to de-link American security from European security? They would have a secure space shield and we would be sitting here with the missiles.

Tindemans: That is one of the most amazing discoveries I have made since the talk started about Star Wars. The people in Europe that were against the system of deterrence with atomic weapons, they suddenly come to realize now that if strategic weapons are eliminated, then the balance in deterrence becomes important. Otherwise, the lack of balance could lead some fool to conclude that a war could be won. Now all of a sudden we can no longer give up the strategy of deterrence. Isn't that peculiar? The strategy that we always defended and for which we were attacked, now we are to restore it to a place of honor.

[Question] The Americans would be in a very comfortable position though, wouldn't they?

Tindemans: The Soviet Union too is working on something similar. Indeed, in some respects, we have been told, they are supposed to be much farther along than in the United States. And precisely that is the reason why we in Europe cannot just stand around. The Europeans have to have the courage now to say "yes" to the Star Wars project. Just as they have to have the courage afterwards, maybe with the Americans again or otherwise alone, to look for one system to also intercept the intermediate range missiles. We always wake up only when the others are doing something.

[Question] Was there nothing in the French Eureka proposal that could lead to something of that nature?

Tindemans: On the French proposal, we chose to work on that within the European Community. The French themselves admitted in Bonn that their plan could not be the answer to the American one. Well, if it is just a matter of research, then we would prefer it to be carried out within the European Community. For the French, for that matter, it was all the same. Whether it should be a European agency, a sort of club like the one for the Airbus, or whether it should simply be within the Community, it didn't matter to them. The really peculiar thing is that at the European council in Brussels at the end of March a proposal to invest more money in technological research was brushed aside. Just a few weeks later 7 of the 10 member states sit around a table somewhere else, the proposal comes up again for discussion, and it is held over.

#### Our Star Wars Industry

Today within the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Science Policy a list is circulating with the names of some 40 Belgian companies that might be considered for cooperation on the American Star Wars program. At the cabinet council on Friday of last week the list was already looked at a first time, but it cannot be ruled out that the names of still other companies will be added. The list is based on an older list of companies qualified for indirect compensation with military orders, including the F-16 fighter bomber program. Most of the companies are likewise part of Flemish technology associations Flag [Flemish Aerospace Group] and Flora [expansion unknown]. The list includes the following companies among others:

Electronics: Bell Telephone Company, (BTMC), Siemens, Philips, MBLE [Belgian Manufacturing Company for Lamps and Electronic Equipment] (Philips), Barco Electronics, Etap (Malle).

Computers, data processing and software: IBM, Pro Data, Honeywell Bull

Research: Tractionel, Colruyt-Engineering

Optical Industry: OIP [Belgian Company for Optics and Precision Instruments]  
Optics, Robotics

Metals processing industry: Bekaert, Cockerill Mechanics

Robotics: FN [possibly Fabrique Nationale]

Chemical enterprises: Gevaert, BASF [Badische Anilin- und Soda- Fabrik]

Aircraft industry: Sabca, Sonaca, Watteeuw

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SPACE ARMS

SPANISH DEFENSE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES INTEREST IN SDI

PM171241 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Jun 85 p 14

[Carlos Yarnoz report: "Director General for Armament and Equipment Indicates Spanish Desire To Share in SDI Technologies"]

[Excerpt] Madrid -- General Jose de Andres Jimenez, the Defense Ministry's director general for armaments and equipment, has said that Spain like other European countries, wants to take part in the development of SDI or "star wars" technologies. "How far we will go with this will depend on our own efforts. Certainly we must keep our feet on the ground and we must make headway in fields of technology which can provide us with product in the next few years," he said.

The director general of armaments and equipment, who attends periodic meetings with his European counterparts and of the NATO independent European Planning Group, believes that "SDI is part of the future, since some European countries have been working in these fields for years and all countries have an interest in these technologies of the future. Not only the Defense Ministry but all the ministries are keen that whatever technological developments may result from the arms industry find applications in nonmilitary industry."

At present, Spain allocates some 2 billion pesetas a year to research on military projects, compared to almost 1 billion pesetas a year in the seventies and 300 million pesetas a year in the sixties. "The money we allocate to applied research must be a profitable investment with a positive impact on Spanish industry and the Spanish economy, which is why we are so interested in these technologies of the future."

The general recalled that Spain and the United States are allies but added: "Be that as it may, there must be European technological projects that can serve as a bargaining counter with the United States." "Europe," he said, "must take initiatives of its own in order to conduct direct negotiations with the United States. Nothing is exclusive: SDI and Eureka -- the technological project proposed by France -- are not mutually exclusive and can become complementary."

The present government's aim to provide itself with advanced weaponry using its own technology -- research is already under way into a Spanish missile to be named Toledo -- coincides with the European countries' policy of conducting advanced armaments programs of their own in the face of strong U.S. competition. In 1983, Europe purchased six times as much armament from the United States as it sold to Washington. According to General de Andres, it is necessary to "establish a transatlantic dialogue on the topic of arms sales and purchases." The United States is the West's most powerful nation and I believe it is in its interests to 'rouse' Europe in the technological field because it does not want a weak Europe," he said.

SPACE ARMS

TECHNOLOGICAL, NEUTRALITY ASPECTS OF SDI FOR SWITZERLAND

Zurich DIE WELTWOCHEN in German 16 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Felix Mueller: "Must Bern Take Part in 'Star Wars'?--The American SDI Plan Confronts Switzerland With an Existential Problem"]

[Text] With the stationing of the first Pershing II rockets on European soil, the big fuss about this arms build-up collapsed like a leaky balloon. Since then the unending transatlantic debate has been looking for a concrete new topic. Now it seems that in recent weeks a bonanza has been found: For the near future, SDI will be the equivalent of what the arms build-up was for the immediate past.

SDI--Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars"--refers to the project launched by President Reagan in 1983 for a protective shield, based on the use of futuristic weapons systems (laser guns, electromagnetic guns, and so forth), against an attack by (Russian) intercontinental missiles. By no means can the technical feasibility of this plan, reminiscent of science fiction at several points, be guaranteed as yet on the basis of the present state of knowledge. But if it should come to this, then SDI would not only dramatically expand the technological capacities of the human race, but also revolutionize the "balance of terror" underlying the postwar peace.

We Swiss are in the habit of always following such debates from the box seat of world history, of sitting at a safe distance and bestowing applause here or finding blame there but otherwise giving the impression that all this is not really of any concern to us. Then if, for example, an upright Swiss such as Federal Councilor Jean-Pascal Delamuraz strays onto a side-stage of the world scene during his trip to the United States, he is quickly brought back into line. But precisely this interlude may have led here and there to the realization that SDI could very well have something to do with Switzerland. Because it is certain that the United States will no longer let itself be deterred from opening up this "new frontier" in space--whether or not Europe goes along with it.

Would that have consequences for Switzerland? Should it, if it could, participate in the basic scientific research and in any eventual development of this system? Of course, as Peter Studer commented recently in the TAGES-ANZEIGER, such considerations are still theoretical at the



present time. But surely our experience with the heavy-transport tax formulated by old parliamentary hands has vividly shown that it cannot hurt to ponder over these things in a timely way for once.

SDI is surrounded by the aura of the futuristic, because it presupposes technologies which in some cases do not yet exist at all. In order to acquire the scientific prerequisites needed for this, the American government will be putting enormous sums into research in the near future, the results of which will definitely be of benefit also to civilian applications--although to what degree we will just have to wait and see. Switzerland, which has missed the technological boat in many fields, really ought to have every interest in being involved wherever an opportunity presents itself to eat at the table of the great. Today, research has become so expensive that a small country is almost forced to rely on cooperation. Does the Swiss machine-building industry want to have a presence on the world market in the 21st century as well, primarily with machine tools, diesel motors, and looms, and fight for this market increasingly with nations such as Singapore, Taiwan, Korea, or China? It almost seems as if the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland (SPS) is of this opinion, but recently in its press service it scoffed at the "technology bellyaching" in connection with SDI. With this attitude it is certain that the SPS is only furthering the continuing erosion of "workplace Switzerland" and thus the erosion of its normal constituency. Possibly SDI is a chance to remain on top of things technologically through cooperation (provided that the United States makes an offer which deserves to be called this!) with bigger partners in certain selected sectors.

Naturally there are general reservations of a technical, ethical, and strategic nature in connection with SDI, but in the last analysis the United States itself will answer these questions. On the other hand, what is exclusively Swiss is the aspect of neutrality: Participation in a project which in the opinion of the Soviet government is directed against the USSR is not entirely unobjectionable from a foreign-policy viewpoint. The fact that Jean-Pascal Delamuraz gave the impression that the federal councilor gave his full official support to Reagan's proposal was unwise precisely for this reason--the indicated formulation at that time probably should have been that he did not oppose participation of individual firms. But the necessity for a legal regulating of weapons exports shows how quickly the point can be reached where this liberal attitude leads to foreign-policy complications. Whether the Soviets will make participation by Swiss companies in SDI into a crucial question as a matter of principle or only if a certain intensity of commitment is exceeded is a problem which should concern our diplomatic corps very soon now, if only in case once again a federal councilor has something to say on this subject!

Are such reservations exaggerated? Perhaps. But if even our UN accession, largely done under the pressure of influential economic circles, can take place only by swearing thrice to our everlasting neutrality, how many oaths would then really be necessary in this case?

If after a careful examination of possible booby traps Switzerland decides in favor of taking part, or rather the Federal Council does not oppose such

a thing, still this in no way means that it will also be able to take part. First of all, in contrast to the NATO states our country has not received any official offer to participate at all. Here a fundamental contradiction in the American position arises from the fact that in connection with SDI the European countries are being promised a technology transfer, which in recent times has been increasingly hampered under other rubrics by none other than Reagan's own "hardliners." Switzerland has begun to feel this to a marked degree. Due to the fact that in connection with the illegal West-East trade in high-tech products it is regarded as especially unreliable, it appears on the corresponding blacklists of the U.S. administration. This means that Swiss firms which would like to export products containing American parts must submit to lengthy licensing procedures, which puts them in a disadvantageous position vis-a-vis the European (and American) competition.

Thus to an increasing degree our neutrality and foreign-policy non-involvement is standing in the way of the increasing pressure for cooperation in research. When bright commentators said in objection to Federal Councilor Delamuraz that a neutral country cannot participate in a project with an ultimately military objective and must therefore find other means and ways to come by the modern technologies, they are right in principle, of course. But unfortunately they have neglected to indicate how that is to be done. Because even if President Mitterrand's "civilian" European counter-project "Eureka" should materialize, the problem for Switzerland does not alter fundamentally, but only in degree. With the EEC as with NATO, Switzerland has long enjoyed the reputation of being only along for the ride, with it taking part only when it expects a profit.

Even if a Swiss participation in SDI should turn out to be unobjectionable in terms of neutrality policy, it is not yet guaranteed thereby that our domestic industry will really be given a chance. Perhaps the Swiss Confederation will have to follow the conquest of the stars exclusively from the perspective of the marveling onlooker, and then--if President Reagan's brainstorm becomes a reality--wrestle with the consequences, because the security position of the Old World would undoubtedly be affected by this. The change from a balance of attack capabilities to a balance of defensive capabilities would be associated with an unstable transitional phase, in Europe above all. The danger of conventional, locally limited wars could increase again, which immediately raises the question of American operational doctrine in such a case. If the high-technology hocus-pocus in the heavens begins, is it then still proper for our army to try to keep up somewhat with the development of modern weapon systems (Leopard!), or conversely should it not "dip" even more towards guerrilla tactics, out of the consideration that anyone who wants something from us will sometime have to pass this way?

Which shows, in other words: SDI does have something to do with Switzerland, with the military perhaps mostly in a theoretical way at the moment, but with the economy and along with this our diplomacy in a practical way very soon. The alternative--abandonment of neutrality or regression into economic provincialism--is of course too radically formulated by such an exclusivity, but this is the field of tension within which Switzerland must move in the search for a third way which can reconcile after all things which are apparently incompatible.

SPACE ARMS

EC STRUGGLES WITH RESEARCH, SDI, EUREKA ISSUES

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 8 Jun 85 p 15

[Article by "rg": "The Technological Community---Slogan Or Reality ?"]

[Text] The Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is the most significant scientific, technological and industrial effort undertaken by the United States in this century. European views on how to respond to it differ widely. For a variety of reasons, France has proposed "Eureka" as a European alternative. Even prior to its summit meeting in Milan, the EC Commission will submit its own plans for the creation of a technological community.

Debate on the \$26 billion, multi-year program of the United States is very lively with regard to its defense strategy aspects. But even if the program succeeds in fulfilling military expectations only partially or not at all, there is a danger that transatlantic relationships with regard to R&D capabilities and, as a consequence, with regard to innovation and competitiveness will shift in favor of the United States. According to Karl-Heinz Narjes, the EC Commission vice-president responsible for the community's research policy, it is all the more realistic to look for spin-off effects in view of the fact that the boundaries between defense and civilian research in high technology are becoming less distinct all the time. The Brussels experts believe that about 80 percent of SDI will benefit both the military and the civilian sector. For this reason, they are also referring to SDI in terms of its being an American industrial policy of vast proportions. In order to prevent that bilateral agreements between the Americans and European governments and/or firms and institutions tie down too large a part of the research capabilities, European R&D policy will have to provide the qualitative and quantitative basis for a real technological community, sources at EC headquarters say. This slogan has not yet assumed any concrete shape; but closer cooperation in technology will be a major topic at the EC summit in Milan in late June.

## European Diversity

The Community of Ten—or more generally, Western Europe—is still in pretty good shape in terms of R&D in spite of all the Cassandra cries. According to the EC Commission, Europe is still keeping pace with the United States (and Japan) or perhaps in the lead worldwide in such areas as atomic fusion, high energy physics and environmental technology. Europe is clearly behind, however, in future-oriented fields like information technology in the widest sense, in genetic engineering and in laser technology. The EC officials say that the reason why Europe is behind in some research areas is lack of personnel and funds. In 1979, the number of people doing research in the United States was 560,000; but still 360,000 in the European area and 330,000 in Japan. 1984 expenditures for civilian research projects are estimated at 35 billion ecu in the United States; 27 billion ecu in the EC area and 20 billion ecu in Japan. Europe's sore spots, which lead to corresponding losses in efficiency, are traceable, it is pointed out, to the many different languages; to geographic, institutional and disciplinary isolation and to insufficient cooperation between industry and the research community. European diversity and heterogeneity, in other words, has its price.

The above "deficiency roster" also demonstrates that EC research policies thus far have met with only limited success and that insufficient use has been made of the European dimension. Despite the fact that it could draw on a flexible and adaptable repertory of options, ranging from straight coordination (concerted action) to research by contract (indirect action) all the way to assigning the job to the EC joint research agency (direct action), this particular aspect of EC policy has in fact been relegated to a secondary role. Because of their diverse interests in research policy, the larger member nations have always preferred either to go it alone or to join with other governments rather than to opt for a truly joint effort. Of course there are some solid economic considerations behind each such decision. The intergovernmental route has led to some successes, as the Spacelab, Ariane and Airbus projects indicate. Thus, it is not surprising that France, Great Britain and the FRG spent 10 times as much on international projects than on joint EC research policies and that the research share of the total EC budget stands at just about 3 percent.

## Focus on Nuclear Research

In contrast to other fields such as agriculture, foreign trade or transportation, the original EC treaties say nothing about clear obligations on joint research efforts. The sole exception to this rule is the Euratom treaty, eight articles of which refer to promoting research which, of course, is limited to the nuclear field. This is why nuclear research—or more broadly speaking, the more rational use of energy—is the real focus of EC research policy. The joint undertaking named "Jet", in which Switzerland and Sweden are also participating fully, has turned out to be

a showcase project. "Jet," which has legal status of its own and is 80 percent financed out of the EC budget, has resulted in the establishment of the world's largest experimental fusion research facility in the world at Culham near Oxford. Construction on the facility was completed in June 1983 and "Jet" already started to provide test results in December of that year which the Commission says "give evidence of a clear lead ahead of all other comparable facilities in the world."

There is more of a difference of opinion concerning the meaning and purpose of the joint research agency (GFS) with its four research facilities at Ispra, Italy; Karlsruhe, FRG; Geel, Belgium and Petten in the Netherlands. The agency was established as part of Euratom but soon was relegated to a rather isolated existence. The reason for this was a Franco-German dispute on whether to give preference to light water or heavy water reactors. Attempts to revive GFS did not start until 1973 when some non-nuclear research functions were assigned to it. But many observers have their doubts as to whether the present staff of 2,000 and the 1984 budget of 180 million ecu are in any reasonable way commensurate with the research findings being turned out.

#### New Priorities

Already in the early seventies, EC research activities began to diversify appreciably and were strengthened through the introduction of "COST," an international cooperative effort of 19 nations, including Switzerland. But it was not until the ministerial council adopted the overall program for 1984 to 1987 in 1983, which projects expenditures of 5.75 billion ecu, that a global, comprehensive and consistent research policy was developed. Once again, a major portion of it is devoted to nuclear matters. Another focus will be on promoting industrial competitiveness; the overall program has set aside 1.060 billion ecu for this purpose. The program also calls for special emphasis on R&D efforts in the new technologies. An important start has already been made by launching the multi-year "Esprit" program in modern information technology--with a price tag of 1.5 billion ecu.

The Delors commission would like to start an effort similar to "Esprit" in the area of genetic engineering and telecommunications on an EC-wide basis. Great Britain and the FRG maintain that their opposition to these ambitious EC plans is based on financial considerations; but an EC official has told us that the real reason behind their opposition is that these countries (and France as well) would rather conduct their research programs alone or with selected partners--even in high technology. At any rate, the larger EC member states do not seem particularly keen on putting their money on the community--the more so since the consensus principle in the ministerial council requires them to consider the wishes of the small nations, whose research priorities frequently are different. This is probably another important reason why President Mitterrand is

calling for creation of "Eureka," a European technological community—which is to be a research organization of which the EC would only be an associate member. The Paris government has said that "Eureka" would be engaged in research on large-scale computers, high speed and miniature electronics, artificial intelligence, high power lasers, optronics and new materials.

Test for Delors Commission

Jacques Delors, the president of the EC commission, recently complained before the EC parliament in Strasbourg about the fact that "the Americans are picking those things off the European shelf which are of technological interest to them—and we do not even have an institution to help us jointly to discuss it with them." This is another way of saying that the U.S. program could lead to a massive brain drain of highly qualified European scientists. And, since SDI is already under way, the community will have to decide as soon as possible, in the Brussels view, on a credible alternative with sufficient "sex appeal" for industry and the research community on this side of the Atlantic. Will SDI become a lever to promote European integration? The EC commission is trying to take advantage of the opportunity.

Brussels has therefore officially welcomed the French proposal. But behind the scenes, there is a good deal of criticism of it and feverish efforts are under way to come up with an EC proposal as such which is to provide a basis for discussion at the EC summit. The main objection is that the Mitterrand plan calls for establishing an agency and, in that sense, fails to build on existing research (and industrial) policies. This intergovernmental project does not guarantee any European standards for high-tech products, nor does it automatically provide for free access to government contracts throughout the community. Thirdly, such an agency would not have any authority toward the outside (as the EC does) and this, in turn, might lead to everyone speaking for himself but no one speaking for the community as a whole. A communal solution on the other hand, the Brussels experts say, would not require all the member countries to pay for and bear responsibility for all research projects. For another thing, the technological community would have to provide an opportunity to interested third countries to join. But it is still a secret what exactly the EC believes the organizational structure, the decision-making processes as well as the selection and funding of research projects are to be like. Thus far, it has merely been said that the commission would like to see the technological community established on the basis of a new, tailor-made agreement rather than on the basis of the existing EC treaties.

During the coming weeks and months, the Delors commission will be faced with one of its first great tests. It must not only prove that a joint response to SDI would be advantageous in the sense of preventing the dreaded American lead in technology, but it must also convince all the

member nations that a technological community integrated into the EC framework would be preferable to the French "Eureka" solution. As regards the former, not only the appropriate sectors of industry but also various member states are showing a great deal of interest in the SDI project. Until today, only France has officially said no to participation in the U.S. research program--on grounds of military strategy. Word from Bonn, London and Rome, for that matter, is that participation in both SDI and "Eureka" is perfectly compatible. At least in their official announcements, all member states have in fact said that they favor the French plan to step up research in high technology. The attempt by the EC commission to jump onto this moving train is quite understandable. On the other hand, past experience does not convincingly show that the EC way really is preferable to intergovernmental cooperation in Europe.

94/8

CSO: 5200/ 2648

SPACE ARMS

USSR'S GENERAL CHERVOV REVIEWS SDI PROGRAM

AU032011 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 85 p 7

[Capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] NOVOSTI'S MILITARY-POLITICAL COMMENTATOR VASILII MOROZOV HAS ASKED SOVIET MILITARY EXPERT COLONEL GENERAL NIKOLAY CHERVOV TO EXPRESS HIS OPINION OF THE "STAR WARS" PROGRAM, AS WELL AS OF PENTAGON CHIEF WEINBERGER'S STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT "A SPACE ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM DOES NOT IMPLY A FEVERISH ARMS BUILDUP, BECAUSE IT IS NOT AT ALL AN ARMS BUILDUP, NOR EVEN WEAPONS. IT IS A HARMLESS DEFENSIVE INSTRUMENT DESIGNED TO PROTECT PEOPLE.... IT IS QUITE HUMANE."

As General Chervov has said, this statement is the grossest kind of disinformation. Even though the White House has been trying in all possible ways to consecrate its "star wars" program, the program's danger to mankind is obvious. After all, what is involved is a new type of armament of offensive space weapons, the creation of an antimissile "shield" over the territory of the United States. To proclaim in such conditions, as Washington is doing, that offensive space weapons are allegedly "defensive" and thus "humane," constitutes nothing but a political deception, while relying at the same time on people being uninformed.

A person does not have to be an expert to comprehend that the American "star wars" program is based on an offensive strategy. IT IS BEING DEPICTED AS DEFENSIVE ONLY AS A CAMOUFLAGE BECAUSE, IN REALITY, IT IS AIMED AT CREATING NEW STRATEGIC SPACE FORCES DESIGNED TO DESTROY LAND, AIR, SPACE, AND NAVAL TARGETS FROM OUTER SPACE.

In the event that any such program were realized, Washington's leading representatives would be tempted to use nuclear and offensive space weapons against the Soviet Union, assuming that the space antimissile "shield" would assure them of getting away scotfree.

Thus, the objective is not the "protection of the people," as Washington has been cynically trying to present the "star wars" program. HERE ONE IS BETTING ON THE POSSIBILITY OF DISARMING THE OTHER SIDE, DEPRIVING IT OF THE CAPABILITY OF A RETALIATORY STRIKE, AND MAKING THE TOTAL DEPLOYMENT OF STRATEGIC AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST MILITARY TARGETS AND SOVIET CITIES POSSIBLE.

Washington is speculating with people's understandable fear of nuclear weapons, asserting the thesis that, allegedly, a space antimissile system will free the world of nuclear weapons. At the same time, it claims that it is necessary to continue developing strategic nuclear weapons, and moreover, that it is necessary to militarize outer space. Only when all this is done -- "perhaps after many decades" -- will it allegedly



be possible to reduce or even scrap nuclear weapons. Thus it shows that in order to scrap nuclear weapons, their number must first be increased several times.

Why is all this being done? Only to DIVERT ATTENTION FROM THE NEED FOR IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES LEADING TO THE REDUCTION OF NUCLEAR ARSENALS. The "star wars" program is an impediment at the negotiations in Geneva and is a dangerous step that not only does not pave the way to agreements but, on the contrary, blocks them.

The only possibility to radically resolve all questions at the Geneva talks is to prevent the militarization of outer space and at the same time substantially reduce strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons. The USSR for its part is not undertaking anything that would lead to the militarization of outer space. It is not doing anything that would be at variance with its obligations arising from the 1972 SALT I Treaty. Assertions to the contrary can be repeated a thousand times, yet they will not correspond to reality.

CSO: 5200/1213

SPACE ARMS

YUGOSLAVS VIEW U.S., USSR SPACE WEAPONS RESEARCH

LD110942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0049 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (TANJUG) -- Two countries are afraid of an empty gun. This is how, viewed from Moscow, the Soviet-U.S. propaganda war on the arguments for and against the establishment of an antimissile space system can be summarized. Military experts and Soviet scientists are not afraid of it because they have shown that, if indeed it is established, the antimissile "space umbrella" will have enough holes, and just one is enough "to blow the entire American continent up into the air" even on the assumption that the USSR is the victim of the first destructive strike. Their message is that the sooner the other side understands that, the smaller the damage will be to both of them.

A Firm Decision

Judging by the latest Soviet analyses and statements, a decision has already been made in the Kremlin on what countermeasures it will undertake if the United States perseveres with its plans of creating an antimissile system with elements of space deployment. One of these statements runs as follows: "The USSR will ignore the U.S. space war program." This is immediately followed by a scientific and military explanation which says that Soviet technology choice is cheaper and more realistic, and that a start can be made right away with its implementation at the attained level of military technology

The U.S. program is said to be "a road to uncertainty." It is claimed that it has been scrutinized by Pentagon experts since 1950 and that Professor Rogers, [not further identified] who is now in Boston, proclaimed it to be unrealistic. However, the trouble is that Moscow will not be able to afford to sit idly by, and that, in parallel with the U.S. space system research, it will have to begin strengthening and diversifying its ground strategic nuclear arsenal. This means that a new arms race can start and will continue for several decades unless, through a technical hitch or human error, a war starts beforehand.

All scientific and military calculations in Moscow so far have proclaimed Reagan's "star wars" the biggest "trick of our century" because since 1972 there have been no new fundamental discoveries in the sphere of space technology that "would change the reality of our nuclear time." Recently this point was reiterated several times here both officially and unofficially. Unconcealed pleasure was expressed that "means of destruction had been discovered for star wars." It was also noted that any arms race entered into by the opponent will be "neutralized by appropriate efficient countermeasures."

One has the impression that the totality of the position of the two superpowers has been studied here for a long time and put through a computer with the conclusion that there is a balance between them not only as regards the weaponry but also as regards the area of scientific and technological military and economic potential for the creation of all weapons. The creation of the so-called cluster system of missile warheads has been taken as the latest argument supporting this belief. These missiles have different directions of flight. The Americans maintained that "the Russians will not be able to master their technology for 15 to 20 years" whereas they needed only a few years to achieve it. It is believed in this respect that the Soviet military technology is in fact a step ahead of the United States because it already has (?the ability) to place on the missile "a cluster" of 28 warheads. However it is claimed that the USSR is not taking advantage of this because it respects the provisions of the agreement on anti-missile defense signed by the superpowers in 1972.

#### Why Then the Fear?

It seems that Soviet research has shown that the future U.S. "space umbrella" is not only expensive but also vulnerable and inefficient and that it cannot provide a basis for protection against opponents' missiles. Even if it is established under the most favorable conditions it could "decapitate" up to 70 percent of most of the strategic missiles launched either from the ground, sea, or the air. The remaining 30 percent, or even 5 percent, depending on the available ground missile arsenal, is sufficient to "turn the United States into a nuclear mushroom."

By listening to the "star wars" scientific analyses it transpires that the United States has embarked on "an unknown adventure" which should not instill fear in the opposing side. However, judging by Soviet discoveries, the possibility of space being filled with "first strike" weapons is as realistic as this antimissile defense is "unrealistic" because regardless of the fact that the Soviets have opted to remain on the ground, "the war for space" will begin and the arms race will be of marathon duration or dead because it will not be possible to violate the balance.

There remains, therefore, the economic dimension of this "dangerous adventure," but it is said that the United States "will not economically destroy" the USSR although it is admitted that the cost of the new strategic and other weapons will be enormous.

CSO: 5200/3055

## SPACE ARMS

### BRIEFS

SPACE ARMS RACE FORUM--Geneva June 12 TASS--A meeting-dialogue "for the prevention of an arms race in outer space" opened here today. It is sponsored by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces. Taking part in it are prominent scientists, politicians, statemen and public figures from Great Britain, Greece, Finland, the GDR, India, the United States, the USSR and a number of other countries. The participants in the dialogue will discuss questions connected with the prevention of the militarization of space, as well as the possibilities of using space for the purposes of mankind's scientific and economic progress as an alternative to the Reagan program of "star wars".  
[Text] [LD122155 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 12 Jun 85]

CSO: 5200/1235

SALT/START ISSUES

USSR RESPONSE TO 10 JUNE REAGAN STATEMENT ON SALT II

Authorized TASS Statement

LD11170 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 11 Jun 85

["TASS Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS --- TASS is authorized to state as follows:

On June 10 President Ronald Reagan of the United States made a statement about U.S. policy with regard to the existing strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements. What the President said confirms in all obviousness that the U.S. Administration, having begun with undermining the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty, has decided to continue to steer matters towards destroying the treaty system which curbs the nuclear arms race.

It is known that lately the U.S. leadership was feverishly weighing options as to how to do away with the limitations set by the treaty. The option for the further observance of the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty by the U.S. side was cast aside completely -- it did not fit in any way into the administration's military-strategic plans. At the same time the U.S. side came to regard it as a risky affair to renounce the U.S. obligations directly and overtly considering the sentiments existing in the United States itself, among America's allies, and in the world as a whole. Hence the search for a formula which would obscure the true meaning of the decision taken by the White House.

As a result the U.S. side embarked upon the path of gradual crawling out of the treaty and discarding the treaty-envisaged limitations one after another. The intention is to cut off the treaty's vitally important provisions as they become obstacles to the planned programmes for the creation and build-up of strategic arms.

Moreover, the very departure from the observance of the treaty is being used as a pretext for a speeded-up realization of the programmes. The President directly stated that he ordered the Pentagon to broaden the programme for the modernization of the strategic forces of the United States. The U.S. Administration, proceeding along the lines of violating the treaty, resorts to the long-tested device: It again started to level obviously far-fetched accusations at the other side.

It is being asserted, for example, that a second new type of ICBM -- an SS-25 missile -- has allegedly appeared in the Soviet Union. This is being maintained despite the fact that it is well-known to the President that there exists no second new type of a Soviet strategic missile. The old missile SS-13, which is being modernized in strict accor-

dance with the SALT-2 treaty, is being presented as a new missile. Allusions to the Soviet missile are being made in order to stipulate a "right" for the USA to violate one of the key provisions of the treaty and to create, along with the "MX" missile, yet another strategic missile -- the "Midgetman". Juggling in this is seen already from the fact that the decision to create the missile had been taken by Washington -- and the decision to this effect had been announced -- long before inventions as to an SS-25 were launched into circulation. It is through such a spurious method that attempts are being made to justify in retrospect a pre-programmed violation of the treaty.

Behind the present decision of President Reagan to depart from the SALT-2 treaty, there is a long trail of most flagrant violations of international arms limitation agreements and accords by the United States. To begin with the fact that it was precisely the U.S. side that declined to ratify the SALT-2 treaty. It cast aside altogether the protocol which is an integral part of the treaty.

It is appropriate to recall that under the protocol long-range cruise missiles were to be limited if not banned. Thereby a serious blow on the process of limiting and reducing arms was dealt. As a result, a new class of strategic arms has emerged, with thousands of them already existing now.

The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the deployment which was undertaken with the aim of upsetting the strategic balance and achieving U.S. military superiority, became a direct circumvention of the SALT-2 treaty. The same goal is being also served by the "star wars" programme which envisages -- simultaneously with a build-up of offensive strategic arms -- the creation of attack space systems, of a so-called large-scale anti-missile defence system.

The U.S. President, declaring his administration's stand with regard to the SALT-2 treaty, warns that Washington in its disruptive work by no means stops at that. It leaves open a possibility for itself to proceed in the same direction. Thus, while saying that the USA intends to decommission one submarine "Poseidon" when yet another up-to-date nuclear submarine "Trident" enters service with the U.S. Navy, the President emphasizes that this is a single measure which does not mean that in future he will act in an analogous way. On the whole, the decision concerning the submarine "Poseidon" does not change the overall picture of the undermining by the United States of the positive that was created in the strategic arms limitation field through the efforts of the two sides. [sentence as received]

It should be realized in Washington what consequences the stand taken by the White House with regard to the SALT-2 treaty will lead to. One should not be deluded that the U.S. side will allowed to determine as it thinks fit which obligations should be observed and which should not. It is a dangerous misapprehension to expect that the other side will be adapting itself to such line of the USA.

From all that the Soviet Union will draw appropriate conclusions being prompted by the interests of its security and the security of its allies.

LD112310 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's press department, answered correspondents' questions at a briefing at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today in connection with the TASS statement concerning the June 10 statement by President Ronald Reagan of the United States about the U.S. policy with regard to the existing strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements.

The political and propagandist meaning of the U.S. President's statement is to continue the old tactic of the White House: to violate the treaties while making accusations and to accuse while violating the treaties, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed. President Reagan imputes alleged violations of the SALT-2 treaty to the Soviet side for the purpose of concealing the United States' obvious violations of the treaty. This is being done in order to prepare the public of Western Europe and of the whole world, including the public of the countries which are America's allies, for the renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty by cutting off its provisions one after another.

In endeavours to confuse the public opinion, the U.S. President pleaded that a new ICBM, the SS-25, has been allegedly created in the USSR, Vladimir Lomeyko said. However, in actual fact, the point in question is an old missile, the SS-13, which has been modernized within the framework of the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty.

One of the tasks which President Reagan set before himself was to divert the attention of the world public from the negative stand which the U.S. delegation has taken at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. During the first round of the talks the U.S. side is known to have refused in point of fact to observe the understanding reached in January this year between Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the subject and objectives of the talks.

Pronouncements by Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, to the effect that the United States intends to continue work on the creation of the Midgetman nuclear-missile system shed additional light on the U.S. stand with regard to the SALT-2 treaty, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized.

On the one hand, the United States asserts that it intends to observe the provisions of the treaty and, on the other hand it speaks of a continuation of the work on the Midgetman nuclear-missile system as of something taken for granted. Washington has started talking of the Midgetman nuclear-missile system in reply to a mythical Soviet SS-25 missile which does not exist actually. Thereby the USA like a snail is crawling out of the shell of the SALT-2 treaty.

President Reagan, publicizing in every way his preparedness "to go to the extra mile", poses almost as an advocate of the SALT-2 treaty. In actual fact he destroys it part by part. The purpose of the United States is obvious: to prepare the public opinion for full renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty and to try to lay the blame for that on Moscow.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a supporter of the SALT-2 treaty and comes out in favour of keeping everything positive that was achieved in Soviet-U.S. relations, particularly in the field of curbing the arms race, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

The Soviet Union, proceeding from the interests of its security, will draw necessary conclusions from the United States' violations of the SALT-2 treaty.

**Earlier Remarks by Spokesman**

**JPRS-TAC-85-017  
12 July 1985**

AU111238 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 11 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union said today that it was studying a U.S. decision to conditionally respect the unratified SALT-2 arms limitation treaty, but charged nonetheless that Washington was undermining past U.S.-Soviet accomplishments in arms control.

The comments by Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko and by the TASS news agency followed a letter from President Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Congress yesterday, in which he said the United States would respect the 1979 treaty but would "reserve the right" to respond to future violations by Moscow. The treaty was signed by former President Jimmy Carter and the late Leonid Brezhnev, but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. Arms control talks since then have yielded no agreement, and Soviet and U.S. negotiators are currently meeting in Geneva to try to reach accord on strategic nuclear weapons, intermediate-range missiles and space weaponry.

Mr Lomeyko told reporters at a briefing that the Soviet Union would make an "appropriate reply" to the U.S. position.

"Unlike the U.S. Administration, we do not make hasty statements, and we study proposals put to us," he said.

But the Soviet spokesman added: "The U.S. Administration has not until now renounced its approach, notably on ending the arms race and the reduction of arsenals. We shall see if this approach is altered, but for the time being, all evidence points to the contrary." "The United States is seeking supremacy and superiority, especially in the military field," Mr. Lomeyko said. TASS said the United States sought to "pursue its violations of its commitments in the field of arms control."

"The essence of the American position aims to undermine and destroy all the accomplishments made in the field of security, thanks to the joint efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970's, in order to open the way to an uncontrolled arms race," the official agency said.

It charged that while Washington publicly declared its commitment to arms control, "the United States will not hesitate to get around the existing agreements if it considers them an obstacle to U.S. military programs," TASS said.

In an editorial on Sunday, PRAVDA, the Communist Party newspaper, took it as certain that Washington would abrogate SALT-2, adding that the only question facing the Reagan administration was whether to denounce the treaty "publicly and completely, or stealthily, step by step".

**TASS Report in PRAVDA**

PM121041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Clearing the Way for an Arms Race. The United States Does Not Intend To Observe the SALT II Treaty]

[Text] The United States intends to continue its line for violating its treaty commitments in the arms control sphere. Herein lies the essence of the United States'



"future policy" towards the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II). The fundamental principles of this policy, which were set forth by President Reagan in the special statement and the letter to the congressional leaders, remain the same: Its essence is to erode and destroy all the positive that was achieved in the sphere of security by joint efforts of the USSR and the United States in the 1970's, to clear the way to an unchecked arms race.

It follows from the statements by the head of the administration and clarifications given by high-ranking officials of the White House, that while declaring its "commitment" to the arms control process, Washington will not hesitate to go on acting contrary to or in circumvention of the existing accords if it deems them an obstacle to the implementation by the United States of its militaristic programs. In an attempt to neutralize counteraction by both the U.S. and international public, the administration intends to bill the breach of treaty obligations as measures which are allegedly taken in "response" to imaginary violations by the Soviet Union.

It is symptomatic in this connection that although neither the President nor his assistant for national security affairs Robert McFarlane could provide a single proof to substantiate their charges against the Soviet Union, the head of the White House, as has been reported, has already instructed the defense secretary and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to work out a plan of concrete "retaliatory measures" to the "past and future" imaginary Soviet violations. The plan, which is meant, as was frankly stated, to "intensify" the process of the United States' strategic nuclear modernization, will be submitted to the President in November.

It follows from clarifications given by Robert McFarlane that the United States will be ready, in particular, to breach the limits for the number of nuclear missiles envisaged by the SALT II treaty by refusing to dismantle old carriers in phasing in the new ones. The assistant to the President made clear, for instance, that this will take place in the summer of 1986, when another, the eighth, Ohio submarine equipped with inter-continental ballistic missiles will enter service.

To make the impression that the United States is doing its utmost in striving to scrupulously honor its treaty commitments, and if it violates them it does it exclusively "out of necessity," the President made a publicity gesture. He declared with much pomp that right after the seventh Ohio submarine begins its running trials in several months' time, one of the currently operational Poseidon submarines will be phased out.

The head of the administration pictured this as manifesting the United States' "genuine restraint" in the nuclear armaments field. However, it immediately became known that Poseidon will not be dismantled: Responding to journalists' questions, R. McFarlane made it clear that this submarine would be converted into a sea-based cruise missile carrier.

Also noteworthy is the fact that, as was confirmed by the White House, the United States will develop and create at crash rates Midgetman missiles, a qualitatively new system of first strike nuclear armaments which are meant to be added to the arsenals of MX ICBM's now in production. Confirming this fact, R. McFarlane did not even deem it necessary to justify the creation of Midgetman missiles with reference to mythical Soviet "violations."

This is yet another proof of the fact that the United States is far from being interested in curbing the deadly race of nuclear armaments.

CSO: 5200/1231

SALT/START ISSUES

USSR: COMMENTS ON REAGAN SALT II COMPLIANCE DECISION

Western Media Urge Compliance

LD072343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH has appealed to U.S. President Reagan to renounce his intention to cast aside the SALT II treaty. The newspaper believes that if the United States announces that it will not observe the accords stipulated in the treaty, a fatal blow will be dealt to the Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons.  
Viktor Levin comments:

The DAILY TELEGRAPH is one of those organs of the press which generally give unconditional support to American policy, which makes its firm no to the U.S. Administration's plans not to adhere to the SALT II treaty conditions all the more noteworthy. Virtually every newspaper and many politicians in West Europe are now opposed to these plans. The West German WESTPHALISCHE RUNDSCHAU, the French MATIN and the Italian TEMPO have written about the need to observe the treaty, and the same has been said aloud without any diplomatic beating about the bush by the foreign ministers of Great Britain, the FRG, and other NATO countries. It should be noted that in the United States itself, demands for adherence to the SALT II provisions are becoming ever louder. Even the Senate -- where, comrades, as you obviously know, the Republicans, that is, representatives of Reagan's party, have a majority -- yesterday evening adopted a resolution calling for adherence to the SALT II treaty. In the telegram from Washington it is noted that this resolution is not binding, but the fact remains that 90 out of 100 senators voted for it.

What do these facts show? Above all, the concern and alarm of broad sections of the public caused by the present American Administration's adventuristic policy. In West Europe and in the United States itself, sober-minded people realize that Washington's policy leads to further exacerbation of an already tense international situation. It is here that the undercurrent of opposition to plans for deploying space strike forces and open demands not to destroy that which is still preserved, above all the SALT II treaty, originates.

Experience has shown that the U.S. Administration is not much inclined to pay attention to its partners' opinions. The Big Seven meetings, as the conferences of the leaders of the seven principal capitalist states are called, have frequently shown that Washington demands unconditional obedience from its partners, though it itself is completely unwilling to compromise. It remains to be seen how Washington will behave on this occasion.

Congressional Concern

PM101417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "Justified Fears"]

[Text] The past few days in Washington have been marked by a quite stormy discussion connected with the attempt by certain circles within the administration to eliminate the treaties hindering the buildup of America's strategic armaments. Their fierce attacks have been aimed in particular at the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

As is well known, the United States refused to ratify that important document. However, under pressure from public opinion, Washington was forced to announce its intention to "refrain from actions" undermining its provisions. But, according to reports, the White House is now raising the question again of whether it is worth adhering to the treaty's restrictive provisions or announcing a complete renunciation of them, in violation of its own commitments.

The question centers primarily on the limitation of 1,200 imposed on MIRVed ICBM's, which no longer suits the Pentagon's strategists. The reason for that is the launch, planned for September, of the nuclear-powered submarine "Alaska," carrying 24 such missiles, which would exceed the "threshold" set by the treaty.

The President is to report his plans and decisions to Congress in a few days' time. In this regard the U.S. press is noting that there is a mood prevailing within the administration whose essence was expressed by THE WASHINGTON POST. It cited a comment by a "high-ranking official," who stated that the United States may observe the SALT-II conditions "when that is in its interest."

It is no wonder that such intentions are causing concern to many legislators on Capitol Hill. A Senate resolution adopted recently is indicative in this respect. Although not binding, it urges the administration to "refrain from undermining the provisions of the existing agreements on strategic offensive armaments." Far-sighted U.S. politicians and public figures are noting right now that a decision to flout the accord would merely promote a further arms race and poison the climate at the Geneva talks. Similar warnings are also being heard from the capitals of America's allies.

The fears are justified. It is patently obvious that the arms race is incompatible with disarmament talks.

U.S. Violations Alleged

LD101632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] U.S. news agencies have reported that Senator Mitchell, speaking in the Senate, has called on the Washington administration to adhere rigorously to the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. Here is the latest news' commentary. Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, is at the microphone.

Let me note, to begin with, that Mitchell's speech is by no means the only one to have been made in the U.S. Congress. Nonetheless, the fact that it should have been made precisely at this time is very symptomatic. After all, Washington has recently been particularly active in undermining both the ABM Treaty and the Soviet-U.S. SALT treaty. In both these cases, the administration's spokesman put forward arguments that are as hackneyed as they are untenable.

It is alleged that the United States has begun to lag behind the USSR in the arms field. It is also alleged that the USSR violates the above-named treaties. Incidentally, no proof is adduced to have this thesis confirmed. The reason for this is simple indeed: There is no proof. The USSR scrupulously adheres to the agreements that have been signed and an approximate military parity currently held between the USSR and the United States. Incidentally, this was publicly confirmed in a documentary just screened by the American ABC TV company, by no fewer than two former U.S. defense secretaries and by a recent chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

However, one cannot, at the same time, remain silent about something else: the fact that the United States itself does not only violate the arms limitation agreements that it has signed, but that it is openly preparing to abrogate them altogether.

The U.S. development of space weaponry is contrary to the ABM Treaty. As for the SALT treaty concluded between our countries in June 1979 in Vienna and so far remaining unratified by the United States, I recall that while making a speech in the Austrian capital, President Carter called it one of the most important landmarks in curbing the arms race. That is just it: Currently Washington is busy not with curbing the arms race at all, but, on the contrary, with cranking it up.

In particular, a launch is due of a new U.S. submarine which is to carry a further 24 ballistic missiles. This would be tantamount to clearly exceeding the total number of missiles of this type set by the treaty signed in Vienna.

That is why the Washington administration is currently disowning so strenuously any and all agreements on arms limitation. But this is tantamount to proceeding along a dangerous path, one that is dangerous to the United States itself, which is precisely why both Senator Mitchell and other sober-minded American politicians warn Washington so insistently against undermining the foundation stones of international security.

#### Reagan Decision Reported

LD101938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev report from New York]

[Text] President Reagan has made the decision that the United States will continue to observe the provisions of the SALT II treaty: The President intends to announce his decision officially today. However, long before his address today, it became clear that the White House is heading directly toward further undermining the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons signed in 1979.

Having in its time wrecked the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the United States went along the path of disorganizing the process of limiting and reducing the numbers of weapons, of violating both agreements reached earlier, as well as the SALT II treaty. The deployment of Pershings and American cruise missiles in Western Europe and the construction of the latest strategic submarines -- the number of which already exceeds the limits of the limitations envisaged -- and many other actions on the part of the United States that contradict the provisions of the SALT II treaty have confirmed this.

Now, judging by today's report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, White House employees have announced that President Reagan has agreed to continue to observe this treaty, with the proviso that the United States has, in essence, the right to modernize its strategic weapons.

In other words, Washington intends to reassure the public with a statement on observing the SALT II treaty, and in fact to continue to strive to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR, at any price, even by reneging on its own commitments.

CSO: 5200/1236

SALT/START ISSUES

WEEKLY MOSCOW TALK SHOW: U.S. ON SALT II, ABM TREATIES

LD091741 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Jun 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Kim Gerasimov and Viktor Levin, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentators, introduced by Nikolay Agayants]

[Excerpts]

NATO Meeting, SALT II

[Gerasimov] At this point I would like to draw attention to the following: The world is presently experiencing difficult times; the arms race is continuing and has reached unprecedented, really dizzy proportions. Moreover, now, as is well known, the threat of militarization of space looms over us, which of course would inevitably lead to a sharp increase in the danger of a totally destructive nuclear conflict. The increased tension in the world demands immediate and effective measures to reduce the missile and nuclear threat, and the return of international relations to a course of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation. For our part, I should stress, such steps have been taken and are still being taken. And what about the West? What about Washington and its Atlantic allies?

[Levin] This week a meeting of the NATO Council of Ministers took place, where they discussed matters of cooperation in the bloc. It must be said that in the final communique issued at the end of their work, everything is presented in a very, I would say, rosy way. They talk about unity of views among the NATO states, about how they are all together striving toward peace, and they emphasize Western Europe's and Canada's adherence to the position the United States is adopting at the negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva on space and nuclear weapons. The communique, I repeat, is composed in very optimistic expressions. However, the information that emerged from Estoril in the course of this meeting's work shows that there are very fundamental differences of opinion between the United States on the one hand and its partners in NATO on the other. Even before the beginning of this meeting it was said that the main questions which would be discussed there would be: Firstly, the attitudes of the U.S. West European NATO partners toward the U.S. so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which envisages plans to create strike weapons in space; and their attitude toward the U.S. intention to discard the treaty on limiting strategic weapons with the Soviet Union, signed in 1979, the SALT II treaty. As you will recall, comrades, this treaty, because of the U.S. position, was not ratified, but both sides agreed to observe the agreements worked out in this treaty. And this principle continues to operate up to the present time. In the near future, in August, the United States intends to carry out sea trials of yet an-

other submarine, whose acceptance into service will mean exceeding the limit set by the SALT II treaty for submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Now the U.S. Administration is dealing with the question of what to do: to disregard the limit set by the SALT II treaty, or to bring the number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles into line with the provisions of the treaty, that is, not to exceed the limit of 1,200 units? On this latter, judging by reports published in Washington, there is a difference of opinion between, as they say, the conservatives and more, so to speak, liberal-minded representatives of the administration.

However, if one is to believe reports in Washington newspapers, the conservatives have plainly been gaining the upper hand of late. These conservatives have proceeded on the basis that there is allegedly no need to take account of the treaty's provisions. In order to appear to justify their stand, they have in this respect been referring to the fact that according to them the Soviet Union has been violating the provisions of the treaty, although the Soviet Union has repeatedly proven convincingly that all the reproaches against us for violations of the treaty are without any foundations whatsoever. This is a purely propaganda move. The real problem is what to do about the treaty? Reagan was expected to state his administration's final position on 1 June, but this did not occur. Now it is supposed that he will speak tomorrow -- 10 June -- and will say how indeed the United States will behave.

In Western Europe, however, the attitude toward the U.S. position and to this entire debate, so to speak, in the United States has been absolutely uniform. It was manifested before the council session of foreign ministers and also at the session. Literally all the foreign ministers represented at the session, except for U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, advocated that the United States observe the provisions of the treaty. Speakers at the session spoke of the fact that it is necessary to see that the treaty is observed by everyone, but since it is only the United States that is raising the issue of casting the treaty aside, it is clear that they were addressing themselves to the Washington administration. Even Carrington, NATO secretary general, who on account of his office is expected to support Washington's militarist ambitions, said that in the event of a renunciation of the SALT II treaty by the United States the chances for success at the Geneva talks on space and nuclear armaments would be in practice very considerably undermined. However, the final communique on the NATO session at Estoril does not contain a word about this matter. Nor, in precisely the same way, does it contain literally a single word about the attitude of West European states to the plans to create U.S. space strike weapons, although the United States has been endeavoring to get their agreement for a long time. Evidently on this issue, too, the anxiety and the fears of the West European states are so energetically being manifested that the United States has not managed to overcome resistance to its militarist plans.

[Agayants] This is without doubt a thoroughly noteworthy phenomenon and it cannot be ignored.

#### U.S. 'Undermining' ABM Treaty

At this point I should like to note the following. The United States is now striving by hook or by crook to undermine and dismantle the Treaty on Limiting Antimissile Defense Systems, which was concluded in Moscow in May 1972. The military and political significance of this Soviet-U.S. treaty is very great. It is one of the foundations on which mutual relations between the sides are built. By signing it the Soviet Union and the United States recognized that in the nuclear age, only mutual restraint in the

field of ABM systems will provide the opportunity to advance along the path of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments -- that is, to restrain the strategic armaments race as a whole. If the treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting ABM systems loses its validity for any reasons, the foundation for basing and holding talks on limiting nuclear armaments between the sides will disappear. To all intents and purposes, this would mean the failure of talks and an uncontrolled armaments race for decades.

[Levin] Washington is, of course, aware of all this. The U.S. side is well aware, of course, also of the stabilizing role of the ABM Treaty.

Moreover, representatives of the U.S. Administration miss no opportunity to speak of the need to strengthen the terms of the treaty. In actual fact, however, the United States for a long time now has been maliciously undermining the Treaty on Limiting ABM Systems.

I would say that altogether the present U.S. Administration is behaving as though international law does not apply to it. We have been speaking here about the fact that there has been open talk in the United States about the intention to disregard the treaty on limiting strategic armaments, and we have also been speaking of the fact that the Americans are also saying forthrightly that they will, they say, develop their offensive space-based armaments, and, if this infringes the ABM Treaty, too bad for the treaty. Washington's hegemonist and superpower position makes itself felt in literally all areas of international relations.

#### Soviet Desire for Peace

[Agayants] Summing up what has been said today at our roundtable, I want to stress once again that the preservation of peace on earth has been, and remains, the supreme goal of the CPSU and of the Leninist land of the Soviets. The desire of our State for peace, detente and mutually beneficial cooperation is determined by the whole nature of our social system, by our morality and by our all-conquering Marxist-Leninist world outlook. We are striving for a just and lasting peace, the security of all peoples, and full and universal disarmament. The immutable adherence of the USSR to its course of peace and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been confirmed once again, convincingly and vividly, by the events of this week.

Our time is up, and we bring our broadcast to an end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best.

CSO: 5200/1247



SALT/START ISSUES

U.S. CLAIM OF USSR VIOLATING ABM TREATY REBUFFED

PM081852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Decoy"]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has made its latest hopeless attempt to justify in the public's eyes Washington's program for the creation of offensive space weapons. The foreign policy department has disseminated "information" concerning the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is the demagogic designation given to the sinister plans for the militarization of space. The latest State Department concoction has been mixed according to the standard recipe: inventions about a "Soviet threat," fabrications about "American laggardness," and juggling with facts regarding "treaty violations" on the part of the USSR.

"...For more than 2 decades the Soviet Union has been pursuing the most diverse efforts in the sphere of strategic defense...The USSR possesses the world's only deployed ABM system...If retaliatory measures are not taken," the document's authors say menacingly, "then the improvement in the Soviet defense potential will undermine the effectiveness of American deterrent means..."

To the uninitiated this "information" is fully capable of creating the impression that it is Moscow and not Washington that is eager for "star wars," but in reality the situation is precisely the reverse, and the State Department's spurious, slanderous "arguments" are nothing more than an unseemly device designed to pacify public opinion. The accusations leveled at the Soviet Union as a decoy are completely groundless. For instance, it is sufficient to recall that the 1972 treaty permits each of the parties to it to have a limited ABM system within the confines of a single region (the capital or an ICBM base).

What the said treaty does actually prohibit is the deployment of an ABM system over a country's entire territory, as well as the deployment of ABM system components in space. Yet this is precisely the goal of the U.S. program for the creation of a new class of weapons -- strike space means. No verbal subterfuge can conceal the main factor: This dangerous scheme is leading to the subversion of the 1972 treaty and to an uncontrolled arms race along all salients.

The Soviet Union has advocated and is advocating a halt to the arms race. The abandonment of adventurist schemes for the militarization of space and of preparations for the creation of strike space means represents the direct path to the achievement of this goal.

SALT/START ISSUES

USSR: REPORTS, COMMENT ON PROGRESS OF MX PROGRAM

Compromise on Numbers 'Tactical Move'

LD240459 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0425 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Washington, 24 May TASS--The White House today announced a decision by President Reagan to halve the number of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the deployment of which the United States intends to begin next year. It is now expected that 50 missiles will be deployed instead of 100, the White House announced.

The President's decision is nothing more than a maneuver to divert attention, to which the head of the administration has been forced to resort having come up against increasing resistance to his militarist plans on Capitol Hill. According to press figures, the Senate had intended to adopt a resolution limiting the number of missiles to 40. Under these conditions, the President was left with no alternative but to compromise.

The fact that this is merely a tactical move is confirmed by the conditions of the deal reached between the White House and the senators, in accordance with which the number of missiles can ultimately be increased and brought up to the sought after 100 units. For this the Pentagon will have to present a new plan for the basing of the missiles, one that is acceptable to Congress. It is not fortuitous that the White House statement stresses that the compromise "was a reflection of the two-party support for the strategic modernization programs." It is indeed within the framework of this program that the deployment of the missiles, each one of which will be equipped with 10 nuclear warheads, is envisaged.

### Pressure on Congress

PM070804 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "International Commentary": "To the Roar of MX Motors"]

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. Senate embarked Monday on the approval of the final appropriations for military programs in fiscal 1986. The same day yet another test launch of an MX missile -- the eighth -- took place at Vandenberg Air Base, California.

The administration has given a new "boost" to its militarist preparations. It is rushing to launch military programs and "orchestrating" to the roar of MX motors the debates that have started in Congress. The present phase of the debates is especially important for the White House since the Senate has started discussing appropriations for the program to create strike space weapons.

As previous discussions have shown, the supporters of the arms race did not manage to take Congress by storm and win "100-percent" guarantees from the legislators that all their militarist requests would receive the "green light" from the Capitol. But, in discussing the administration's financial outlay for the MX, B-1 strategic bombers, and strike space weapons, the senators and congressmen also failed to provide a "red light" to block the way for a new spiral in the arms race.

The same trend is visible in the current debates. It is simply a question of "amending" the military programs. The legislators do not venture to oppose the production of the MX, although they themselves have dubbed it an "expensive absurdity" since this strategic weapon provides no guarantee of the country's security in the nuclear age. In just the same way, during discussion on the bill on space weapons, the Senate is now discussing 16 proposed amendments to it, but is not opposed in principle to the "star wars" idea or to moving the arms race into near-earth orbit.

The debates that have started on military appropriations in the Senate and the latest MX test launch have coincided with the vocal campaign currently being conducted in the United States on the so-called tax reform. Trumpeting its tax policy, the White House is claiming that the reform will "limit the privileges" of corporations. In practice the picture is different. The reform sharply cuts the maximum tax rates for corporations and introduces a provision under which a substantial proportion of monopolies' income will not be liable to tax. But the main thing is that the "most modern sectors of industry" linked with electronics and other modern spheres of production are to receive tax breaks. Concessions will also go to so-called research programs. A well known term! It is these that cover up the work being expedited in the United States for the production of strike space weapons.

These are some of the "coincidences" that can be seen today in the United States, where all means -- vocal propaganda campaigns and the policy of pressuring Congress -- are being used for the sake of militarization. All this is accompanied by the roar of the motors of the MX "first strike" missiles that are being tested.

Deployment Preparations Stepped Up

JPRS-TAC-85-017  
12 July 1985

LD042057 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 4 TASS -- A test launching of a "MX" missile with six multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles, the next in turn, has been conducted off the Air Force Base of Vandenberg, California. The missile was launched in the direction of the Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific Ocean, the Pentagon reports. This is the 8th test launching of "MX" missiles from the Vandenberg base, and in the near future it is planned to launch off that base another 20 missiles.

The Pentagon's report shows that the U.S. Administration is stepping up preparations for the deployment of these first-strike weapons under the cover of allegations to the effect that the U.S. strives for the "reduction of strategic armaments".

CSO: 5200/1218

SALT/START ISSUES

TASS CITES ADELMAN: SALT II WILL NOT BLOCK MIDGETMAN

LD121517 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun (TASS) -- Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, speaking here at the foreign press office, has attempted to justify the Reagan administration's course toward a gradual retreat by the United States from fulfilling the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

Inflating the propaganda campaign started by the U.S. President himself, Adelman repeated the administration's unfounded claims regarding some "violations" by the Soviet Union of international agreements that are in force. In doing so, Adelman of course did not mention the real and most flagrant violations of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. side.

The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency bluntly stated the United States' intention to carry out work on the new strategic Midgetman missiles whose creation manifestly violates the SALT II treaty. "We will not permit any clauses in SALT II to stand in the way of the Midgetman program," he told journalists.

CSO: 5200/1236

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

IZVESTIYA COMMENTARY ON NEW FRENCH NUCLEAR-MISSILE SUBMARINE

PM101258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Mikheyev under the "Fact With Commentary" rubric: "Equivalent to Thousands of Hiroshimas"]

[Text] The nuclear submarine L'Inflexible, which, according to LE MONDE, possesses as much destructive power as the country's entire existing nuclear "triad," has been commissioned in France. It is the country's sixth such submarine.

The five previous submarines carry a total of 80 nuclear missiles with a range of 3,000 k.m. We should also recall that, in addition to its sea-launched nuclear weapons, France has 18 C-3 missiles in launch silos on the Albion plateau and 34 nuclear warheads that can be delivered to targets by Mirage-IV strategic bombers. The latter two kinds of nuclear arms predate the nuclear submarines, which has been loudly proclaimed as the "deterrent force's cutting edge." As pointed out in a report by National Assembly experts in 1981, a joint strike by this "triad" would be capable of killing 20 million people and injuring an equal number. With the appearance of this sixth missile-carrying submarine in the arsenal, these estimates require fundamental revision.

L'Inflexible is fitted with MIRV'ed warheads; to be more precise, it has 16 missiles on board, each of which carries 6 150-kiloton warheads. Whereas the French strategic forces' total destructive power previously equaled 120 megatons, or 6,000 Hiroshimas, it has now doubled. The M-4 missiles on board the new submarine deliver their warheads a distance of 4,000-5,000 km. There are plans to modernize four of France's five existing submarines with different versions of this missile. In all, the French military department intends to bring 500 warheads with nuclear charges into a state of combat readiness on board its submarine fleet by 1992.

In his speech at L'Inflexible's launch ceremony, President Mitterrand referred to France's vital interests. Commenting on this statement in an interview with DER SPIEGEL, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, pointed out that "much depends on what Paris means by its vital interests," and added: "It is quite clear that such considerations, in turn, are or may be of interest to the Soviet Union."

The question of France's nuclear potential is of fundamental importance in light of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The Soviet side has repeatedly pointed to the unconstructive stance of the U.S. delegation, which refuses to count the hundreds of charges on British and French medium-range missiles in the European balance of forces. Is it possible to close one's eyes to nuclear potential equivalent in might to thousands of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima?

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

TASS ON STERN REPORT OF PERSHING DEPLOYMENT PLANS

LD231851 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

A spokesman of the headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe has denied reports that more U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles will be sited in the FRG's territory than was provided for by NATO's "double-track decision". It must be recalled that according to that decision the number of "Pershing-2" missile launchers being deployed in the Federal Republic should be 108. But the West German magazine STERN, with reference to a secret U.S. document, writes that in actual fact Washington intends to deploy 258 launchers of these first-strike missiles in the FRG, and no longer 108 ones.

After that was denied, many Western observers would like, apparently, to quietly remove the article from STERN magazine and class it among "unconfirmed reports". There is a hitch, though. Coming to mind are similar cases when this or that report on dangerous plans or actions of the U.S. military was at once rejected by U.S. official spokesmen and then, under the pressure of facts, got confirmation.

Take if only the most recent example. At the beginning of the current year mass media reported that U.S. special operations units stationed in the FRG had in service portable nuclear mines ("backpack nukes") for use deep in enemy's territory. At first, the Government of the FRG categorically declined to give any explanations on the matter and the U.S. garrison commander in Bad-Toelz (Bavaria), where the soldiers of U.S. special operations forces -- the so-called "Green Berets" -- undergo training, stated with an air of outraged innocence that the report ostensibly had no ground whatsoever and that he knew nothing about armaments of such kind. Subsequently, the public came to know facts which confirmed the deployment of deadly weapons not only in Bad-Toelz but also in other points, near Muenster (North Rhine-Westfalia) in the depots of the U.S. 570th Artillery Battalion, in particular.

And, finally, Lothar Ruehl, state secretary of the FRG's Ministry of Defence, in a TV interview had to confirm the presence of U.S. backpack nukes in West Germany territory.

As for misinforming the public of those countries where U.S. weapons are being deployed, Bonn's opinion is, as the DPA news agency reported, that Washington is not bound over to provide information on national weapon systems. A spokesman of the FRG's Government, Sudhoff, directly stated that the question of the provision of the U.S. Armed Forces is, first of all, the Americans' affair. So, don't worry, the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany. It will be decided in Washington without you (not to give you too much trouble, of course) what deadly types of weapons -- missiles, mines or shells -- should be deployed in your own home and in what amount which would be suitable to the United States.

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

TASS VIEWS UPCOMING SECOND ROUND, STRESSES INF ISSUE

LD302143 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 30 May 85

["Common Sense Must Take the Upper Hand" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The second round of Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments started today in Geneva under conditions of the enhanced level of nuclear confrontation in Europe as compared with January this year when the USSR and the USA adopted the joint statement on the subject and objectives of these negotiations. The responsibility for such a change in the situation wholly and entirely rests with the United States which so far has refused to seriously quest for mutually acceptable decisions on the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides.

What is the main difference in the approaches of the USSR and the USA to the solution of that important problem of European security?

The Soviet Union's principled stand is that the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe should begin with halting the nuclear arms race on the continent, with freezing nuclear armaments, so as to get down to their reduction without delay. The American side puts forward the absurd thesis that the only reliable way to reduction of armaments allegedly lies through their intensive buildup by the United States.

To make a good beginning, with a view to creating favourable conditions for reducing the level of confrontation through negotiations, the Soviet Union has unilaterally terminated till November the deployment of its medium-range systems in Europe.

The United States has refused to follow the Soviet Union's example and responded to that gesture of goodwill on the part of the USSR with the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Belgium.

The Soviet Union expressed readiness to have in the European zone as many medium-range missiles and warheads on them as France and Britain now have, and not more by a single missile. The USSR is ready to liquidate its missiles to be reduced, without transferring them to the east. The Soviet side proposed to set the lowest of all possible levels -- zero -- in medium-range missiles in the balance between the USSR and the USA in Europe. That would signify the elimination of confrontation between the USSR and USA in medium-range missiles in Europe and reduction in the level of missile confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries in the continent.



The American side at the Geneva negotiations continued insisting on its odious pseudo-zero option aimed at the USSR's unilateral disarmament in the face of nuclear threats to its security from the west and the east. Washington also proposes the hackneyed "interim proposal" which does not take into account in the European balance more than 500 nuclear warheads on medium-range missiles of Britain and France and which does not lay restrictions on U.S. carrier-based aviation and without any ground takes into account Soviet medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the USSR. Apart from other things, the American "interim proposal," which envisages the deployment of "Pershing" and cruise missiles in immediate proximity to socialist countries, has the aim to ensure U.S. unilateral advantages over the Soviet Union in the time of flight of ground-based medium-range missiles to the territory of the other side.

If an agreement on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe is reached and comes into force, the USSR is ready to terminate the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the country's eastern areas, provided there are no substantial changes in the strategic situation in the Asian region. On the other hand, Washington openly speaks of its plans of intensive deployment of cruise missiles aboard U.S. ships and on the territory of its allies in the Far East.

The greatest desire of the Soviet Union is to see the European Continent fully delivered from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. The USSR has long been ready to conclude the relevant agreement. But the NATO countries prefer to pretend that they do not hear the Soviet proposal, or elaborate absurd theories on a "beneficial" role of nuclear weapons and the "humane" function of the concept of the first nuclear strike on the continent.

The second round of Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, that began on May 30, opens up new possibilities for the quest for mutually acceptable decisions, including decisions on nuclear systems in Europe. Success in Geneva requires mutual good political will to come to agreement, and strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. Common sense, political realism and the sense of responsibility for the future of mankind must take the upper hand.

CSO: 5200/1189

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

MOSCOW RADIO URGES CONSIDERATION OF FRENCH NUCLEAR ARMS

LD070212 Moscow International Service in French 1730 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] With only one abstention, the recent session of the Assembly of the West European Union [WEU] unanimously approved the report on the state of European security. The document recommends that the West European Union Council ask the NATO Council to count the French force in with the Atlantic forces.

As AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported, Paris rejected this recommendation. A French Socialist deputy vainly attempted to have this delicate point withdrawn, claiming that this way of counting responds to the Soviet demand and that this is not the moment to please (?the enemy).

Thus, once more a group of West European politicians, this time parliamentarians sitting in the West European Union Assembly, has decided to recognize something that is obvious. Contrary to the declarations of the French Socialists, the recommendation responds not only to Soviet demands, but also to reality and justice. The refusal to introduce French nuclear weapons into the equation along with those of the Atlantic bloc is one of the serious obstacles which the United States and their NATO allies have always exploited to complicate Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. In Paris, officials delight in stating that French nuclear weapons are independent and that they cannot be taken into account in the calculations of Atlantic forces. However, they strangely forget that the French missiles are targeted on the USSR, that their targets have been agreed upon with Washington to avoid (?repetition) and that France, like NATO, intends to be first to use nuclear weapons.

In fact, it seems Paris has remained impenetrable to the proposal not to use weapons of this type first, which the USSR made with regard to all nuclear powers. French officials also say that the deterrent force is too weak to pose a danger to the USSR, but LE MONDE'S military observer, Jacques [surname indistinct] noted, quoting the French Army's chief of the General Staff, that if the M-4 missiles are installed aboard five strategic submarines France will be in a position to at that time destroy or very soon thereafter, 60 million people in enemy territory, that is, much more than all those killed during the 6 years of World War II.

Furthermore, Paris is inclined to further swell its military potential. The very latest and sixth nuclear submerging L'inflexible was recently [words indistinct] at the entrance to Brest for a long patrol mission. Its 16 M-4 missiles bring the number of warheads in the French Navy's nuclear arsenal to 176. Between now and 1992 four of

the five submarines preceding L'Inflexible will be equipped with M-4 missiles, at which time the French submarine fleet will have up to 500 warheads. At the same time, the French are continuing the testing and perfecting of new types of nuclear weapons in the Pacific.

At the time, the French Socialists criticized General de Gaulle for becoming dizzy at the magnificence of weapons. Are they not now succumbing to the same weakness? In Paris no one hides which side the deterrent force is on, this deterrent which is called independent. France does not cease to reiterate its solidarity with NATO and its fidelity to commitments with the United States. The idea put forward by certain French soldiers of setting up the French line of defense on the Elbe, that is on NATO's line, and to keep several divisions equipped with nuclear weapons there, falls [words indistinct] within the framework of the Atlantic military concept. After this can it truly be said that the deterrent force is independent?

The Soviet Union cannot ignore French nuclear potential. It will hardly matter to the Soviet people in the event of a holocaust whether the French missiles were launched at them on the pretext of protecting national interests or those of NATO. No, it is not due to a whim that the Soviet Union insists that the French and British nuclear weapons be counted on NATO's side in the balance of forces in Europe. In stating this, Moscow stressed more than once that it does not want to force France to unilaterally reduce her nuclear weapons, but to take them into account on NATO's side. This is a matter of good sense. It is an objective demand, ever more extensively acknowledged in the West, as is witnessed by the unanimous adoption of the resolution at the session of the West European Union Assembly.

CSO: 5200/1189

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

MOSCOW TV ON NEW FRENCH NUCLEAR ARMS, GENEVA TALKS

OW301356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0950 GMT 30 May 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] I will return to the Geneva talks. During the first round, the U.S. delegation not only did not display a readiness to seriously examine the Soviet proposals, but failed to take any constructive steps toward genuine disarmament.

The U.S. side again raised the question of the well-known zero option or that of the interim variant. It has often been said that this variant does not take into account aircraft on U.S. aircraft carriers, groundlessly includes in the calculation Soviet intermediate-range missiles in the eastern part of the country, and does not count the hundreds of warheads on British and French intermediate-range missiles. After all, British and French missile armaments continue to increase and improve.

The sixth French nuclear submarine "L'Inflexible" has just been commissioned. The ceremony was held with the personal participation of French President Francois Mitterrand. The submarine has 16 ballistic missiles on board and each one has 6 warheads; that is, the submarine has 96 warheads in all. This is a thousand times greater than the yield of the U.S. atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

These M-4 nuclear missiles will be deployed in the future on four out of five of the first French submarines. Understandably, this will lead to a substantial increase in nuclear warheads. Moreover, France is building a seventh submarine and plans to commission it at the beginning of the 1990's. This is one of the objectives of the country's 5-year military program. Its main stress is laid precisely on the modernization of nuclear forces. Ground-based missiles are being modernized and 46 Mirage-4 bombers have been equipped with nuclear weapons.

How many times has it been said that such nuclear armaments cannot be ignored and should be taken into account?

CSO: 5200/1204

12 July 1985

## INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

## SOVIET AMERICANOLOGIST CHALLENGES U.S. FIGURES ON SS-20'S

PM051601 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Interview with Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov by Raymond van den Boogaard: "For The Last Year No New SS-20's in the European Part of the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun -- Since 1 June 1984 no SS-20 missiles have been deployed in the European part of the Soviet Union, United States and Canada Institute Deputy Director Radomir Bogdanov said this morning in an interview with NRC HANDELSBLAD.

Bogdanov attacked the U.S. figures for the number of SS-20's in the Soviet Union. "Regardless of the question of what is being built," the Soviet Union official said, "the Americans consider every construction site they discover with their satellites to be a location for the deployment of SS-20 missiles." This is not good enough for the European part of the Soviet Union, according to Bogdanov. There are as many SS-20's now as there were when we suspended our unilateral moratorium on the deployment of these weapons" (in November 1983 -- ed).

Bogdanov, deputy to well-known Russian U.S. expert Georgiy Arbatov, was unwilling to go into the question of whether the Soviet Union has deployed SS-20's on its Asian territory "because those weapons have nothing to do with the Netherlands." As is well known, the figures which will be used as the criteria for the final Netherlands missile decision on 1 November of this year are not the numbers of SS-20's in the European part of the Soviet Union but the number in the entire Soviet Union, as a result of the U.S. view that the SS-20 is a very mobile weapon that could easily be transferred from the Asian to the European front.

According to Bogdanov the Americans have created false myths in this field and it is not true that the SS-20's can be transferred from one part of the Soviet Union to another in a few hours.

"Much will depend on the question of which figures the Netherlands Government takes as the point of departure for its decision," Bogdanov said. He described the U.S. (NATO) figures as "not objective," because NATO has an interest in the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in the Netherlands. This is the first time that a Soviet official has contradicted U.S. figures in a formal interview.

When asked, Bogdanov also said that he "did not remember" how many SS-20's the Soviet Union has stationed on its European territory. However, these facts ought to be "perfectly" well known to the Netherlands Government.

Western diplomatic observers in Moscow, asked for their initial reactions, saw Bogdanov's statements as an attempt to complicate the debate on deployment in the Netherlands. During his visit to Moscow last month Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said that in his view the Netherlands decision ought to be based on NATO figures, "since these have always formed the basis of our defense policy."

At the end of April U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said that the number of SS-20's in the Soviet Union deployed at operational bases totals 414 and that a "substantial number" of bases are under construction. Burt then warned that the Soviet Union could manipulate SS-20 figures in order to influence the Netherlands cruise missile deployment decision.

CSO: 5200/1190

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

SOVIET DELEGATE GRINEVSKIY ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

31 May Report

LD311208 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Stockholm May 31 TASS -- Speaking at the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, called the attention of the delegates to the statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at a luncheon in honor of Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, to the effect that the Soviet Union stands for the early beginning of substantial talks at the Stockholm conference and for the formulation of relevant documents there. Oleg Grinevskiy quoted Mikhail Gorbachev's words that it was necessary to look more boldly for an accord incorporating major political measures and mutually acceptable and specific confidence-building measures in military matters.

The Stockholm conference, Oleg Grinevskiy went on to say, is among those international fora which are called upon to assist in breaking the vicious circle -- confrontation-arms race-confrontation. An important role in that matter could be played by a treaty on non-use of force, as proposed by socialist countries. Its signing would be an expression of concentrated will of European nations, the United States and Canada to adopt a course toward consolidating the mainstays of peaceful cooperation among our countries.

An important role in building up confidence and security in Europe, Oleg Grinevskiy said, could be played by the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for large-scale measures of detente in the military sphere -- limitation of the scale of military exercises, prior notification about major exercises of ground, naval and air forces, and for extending the existing practice of inviting observers. These proposals met with a positive response among many neutral and nonaligned countries.

It now depends upon the United States and its closest NATO allies whether the Stockholm conference will be able to get down to practical negotiations, the Soviet delegate emphasised.

3 June Report

PM031411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev report under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "A Clear, Constructive Stance"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe was addressed by Special Ambassador O.A. Grinevsky, leader of the Soviet delegation.

In his speech he stressed the serious danger inherent in the prevailing international situation. The detente process, which began in the seventies thanks to the efforts of many countries, has been replaced by ever intensifying confrontation and a buildup in the pace of the arms race, which is aimed at wrecking the established military-strategic parity. The Stockholm conference is among the international forums which are called upon to halt this trend.

An important part could be played here by the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace, as the socialist countries propose, the ambassador said. The elaboration of political and international legal guarantees of states' security, which would take place in parallel with the coordination of confidence-building measures in the military sphere, would create the conditions not only for resolving the military aspects of European security, but also for the continuation of the detente and disarmament process.

The concept of combining steps of a political nature with confidence-building measures in the military sphere has in general met with support at the conference, the leader of the Soviet delegation went on to note. This is indicated, in particular, in a document submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries and in their representatives' speeches. Many delegations have expressed the hope that the present session will see a breakthrough and that the NATO countries will move on to business-like, concrete examination of the question of the nonuse of force. The leader of the Soviet delegation criticized the position of the United States and the NATO countries at the conference.

Touching on the military aspect of the talks, he pointed out that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are prepared not only to discuss, but to elaborate concrete measures which, combined with the appropriate political proposals, lead to the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe.

The Soviet proposals were set forth in the document submitted to the conference as early as 8 May 1984, the leader of the Soviet delegation said. Subsequently, displaying flexibility and moving toward the wishes of their partners in the talks, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries submitted more detailed proposals, including proposals on confidence-building measures in the military sphere. The Soviet Union, he stressed in conclusion, has a firm will for peace, detente, and the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe. It embodies this will in constructive initiatives and clear proposals that leave no room for contradictory interpretations.

CSO: 5200/1200



CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

SOVIET GENERAL HITS NATO 'OBSTACLES' TO PROGRESS

LD102202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Jun (TASS) -- The proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for combining major measures of a political and military nature could have led to constructive and mutually acceptable accords, Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, has declared. He was speaking today at the session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. V. Tatarnikov stressed that particularly the new, important initiative leading to military detente on the European Continent that was put forward recently by the delegations of the socialist countries was aimed at this. It provides for the limitation of military activity, the inclusion of troop movements (transfers) in notification of military exercises by land, air, and naval forces, and an invitation to observers. These measures are militarily important and aimed at reducing the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

However, representatives of the United States and some other NATO countries put up artificial obstacles while considering these proposals. Trying to impose on the conference the so-called concept of notification about the entire "extra-garrison activity", they deliberately limit the sphere of application of confidence measures to notification on the activities of ground troops. Given such an approach, confidence measures are not extended to the sea (ocean) regions and the air adjacent to Europe, leaving out the most dangerous military capability of the U.S. and NATO -- aviation and naval forces used for political intimidation, blackmail, and threats.

Another obstacle put up by delegations of the North Atlantic bloc at the negotiations is their attempt to push through at the conference under the guise of measures of notification about military exercises the receipt of information about the structure and numbers of units taking part in them, that is to legalize the receipt of classified information which naturally affects the security interests of states.

The Soviet representative urged conference delegates to embark on concrete negotiations, to clear away artificial obstacles blocking the road toward agreements, and to renounce concepts aimed at winning unilateral advantages.

CSO: 5200/1242

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

USSR PUBLISHES PAMPHLET MARKING CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD072324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 June (TASS) -- "The socialist states consider that however complex and tense the situation in the world is, there are real opportunities for overcoming this dangerous stage in international relations and returning to the policy of detente." This is said in the pamphlet "Security and Cooperation for Europe," prepared for publication by the Moscow Znaniye Publishing House. It is devoted to the 10th anniversary of the European conference in Helsinki.

"Positive changes on the European Continent were achieved above all because the positions of socialism and the influence of the coordinated policy of the socialist states are strongest here," the booklet points out. The past decade has been filled with the struggle of two courses -- that of the USSR and other socialist countries, supported by all peace-loving forces, and the militarist course of the United States and its NATO allies, which is encountering growing condemnation and opposition everywhere.

"The initiatives of the socialist states, put forward since the conference, have most often not found a positive response from its Western participants," the booklet notes. "On the contrary, a noisy campaign permeated with anti-communism was unfolded by them against the decisions taken at the conference. The opponents of detente, united by their furious hatred of socialism and the cause of peace and progress, strove to prevent progress along the path mapped out in Helsinki."

"Looking back at the years that have passed since the European conference," the pamphlet says, "it has to be stressed that the USSR has consistently and conscientiously fulfilled the provisions and accords agreed at Helsinki and embodied in the Final Act.

"Despite the not inconsiderable difficulties, the Madrid meeting ended with a positive result and the Stockholm Conference began. Important multilateral actions within the framework of the all-European process either took place or are being prepared. Political contacts and businesslike cooperation between states of East and West continue to develop."

Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments began in March 1985 in Geneva on the initiative of the USSR. The USSR decided to take part in them, being guided by a feeling of high responsibility for the cause of peace on earth, both to its own people and to other peoples. The goodwill gesture that was made by the Soviet Union in April 1985, the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspending of other countermeasures in Europe, serves the interests of strengthening the security of the Soviet people and of the other peoples of the world, of ending the arms race, and of preventing an arms race in space. This peace-loving, constructive step by the USSR met with widespread approval in many of the world's countries.

"The CPSU and the Soviet state, together with the fraternal countries of socialism and all peace-loving forces on our planet, firmly defend man's sacred right to life and seek the establishment of a firm peace and international security," the pamphlet stresses.

CSO: 5200/1245

## CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

### BLOC PROPOSES PRIOR NOTIFICATION ON GROUND EXERCISES

PM101633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Strengthening Confidence; PRAVDA correspondent Reports From Stockholm"]

[Text] June -- The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is continuing work in the Swedish capital. Interest from the entire world public in this international forum is considerable.

The key to the success of the Stockholm Conference is the practical talks on developing large-scale -- and everyone following its ups and downs with interest agrees on this -- mutually complementary confidence measures in both the political and military spheres. It is the desire for a comprehensive approach to the elaboration of these measures commensurate in both directions with the currently existing threat that typifies the position of our country and the other socialist states represented at the conference.

In the very 1st week of the current session's work they put forward important new initiatives leading to military detente in Europe.

A working document was submitted containing extensive proposals on prior notification of major ground troop exercises -- upwards of 20,000 men -- in Europe and the adjoining sea (ocean) regions and airspace. A proposal was submitted on prior notification of major air force exercises. In accordance with this proposal there is to be notification of air force, naval aviation, and air defense exercises during which over 200 warplanes would be simultaneously aloft in the declared exercise region located on the territory of any state participating in military maneuvers in Europe and in the adjoining sea (ocean) region and airspace.

A proposal containing measures to provide notification of naval exercises conducted in the sea (ocean) region adjoining Europe if more than 30 warships and 100 warplanes were taking part was submitted as an official document. All documents presented by the delegations of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states contain a provision to the effect that this notification will be issued 30 days in advance. It must contain information about the participating states' overall exercise goals, troop numbers, and the numbers of aircraft and warships, as well as information about the region and proposed duration of the exercise. All these proposals apply to the three categories of troops and encompass both the territory of the European Continent and the adjoining sea and ocean regions and airspace.

It is well known that modern land, air, and naval forces are equipped with qualitatively new types of arms, have high strike power, and are capable of resolving a wide range of combat tasks both independently and in close cooperation with one another in Europe and the adjoining sea (ocean) regions and airspace. Their intensive combat training, during which the tasks of inflicting strikes on land, at sea, and in the air are rehearsed, are acquiring ever increasing scale. Moreover, large-scale air force exercises involving many hundreds of nuclear-capable warplanes can present a threat to the security of certain countries and to peace in general by creating situations in which it is difficult to discern the threshold between exercises and real preparations for inflicting a first strike. In other words, there is a mounting and real threat of a conflict situation erupting. Last year's NATO "Central Enterprise" exercises -- to rehearse airborne offensive and defensive operations during the initial period of a war in Europe and in which around 1,000 warplanes were operating! -- were fraught with this danger. Some 3 months later new NATO bloc air force maneuvers -- "Cold Fire" -- were held in which a 1,000-plane armada again took part. Would not prior notification of this type of exercise promote increased confidence?

The aforesaid factors, which intensify tension and the level of military danger, also apply to naval exercises, particularly in European waters. The constant modernization of fleets, the equipping of ships with nuclear weapons -- including long-range cruise missiles -- and, finally, the presence of aircraft carriers capable of inflicting both land and sea strikes by way of the warplanes based on them cause well-sounded alarm in Europe, since maneuvers with their participation concern the security of many states on our continent. The recent NATO "Teamwork" exercises in the Atlantic, for instance, rehearsed the transition to a war footing. In other words, the holding of naval, air, and ground operations in the initial phase of a war were being rehearsed.

Against the backdrop of the socialist countries' new proposals the NATO package of proposals on the negotiating table (which, in particular, only mention prior notification of the military activity of ground forces and shore-based aircraft) seem nothing more than a half-measure, and they are aimed at obtaining unilateral advantages for the NATO bloc, above all the United States. As for their thesis of so-called "transparency," which is now increasingly frequently presented as an exchange of information, this presupposes the NATO bloc's legally obtaining intelligence information on the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact countries right up to the Urals. That kind of "exchange" would be a channel with a "one-way flow of information." Naturally, these measures do not correspond to confidence- or security-building on the European Continent, which was previously stated by the socialist countries at the conference.

The socialist countries' present proposals submitted at Stockholm are being supplemented by important confidence-building measures which have previously been presented for examination by the conference. They include key measures such as the conclusion of a treaty on the reciprocal nonuse of military force, the abandonment of first use of nuclear weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones, the reduction of military budgets, the elimination of stockpiles of chemical weapons in Europe, and the implementation of military-technical measures envisaging reductions in the military activity of the conference countries.

The socialist countries' new proposals have triggered great interest among the conference participants, particularly among neutral and nonaligned countries, primarily by their specific nature and the fact that they largely correspond to the national security interests of these states. Detailed discussions of the submitted documents have begun in one of the working groups.

No later than the start of May, that is, on the eve of the opening of the present session of the Stockholm Conference, the U.S. President, speaking at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, stated the United States' readiness to discuss the Soviet proposal on the nonuse of force in conjunction with military-technical confidence-building measures. This is not the first such statement from official Washington, yet at the conference itself the U.S. delegation, like the other NATO countries' delegations, continue to hew to a line leading to deadlock. Contrary to its pronouncements on its readiness for discussion, the practical steps of the United States and its bloc allies continue to be geared to achieving military superiority and, by using the stalling tactic, to winning time for implementing plans for further building up their military potential in all avenues.

It must be stated that, objectively speaking, the stumbling block in the Stockholm forum's work now lies in the destructive, "stalling" position of the delegations of the United States and its NATO partners. Now, almost 18 months since the start of the conference's work, it is essentially time to switch from words to deeds and to the constructive resolution of the responsible task of building confidence and security and ensuring disarmament in Europe.

CSO: 5200/1242

12 July 1985

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

PRAVDA REPORTS NEW BLOC PROPOSALS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 May 85 pp 1-2

[TASS item: "For the Sake of Life on Earth: Socialist Countries' New Initiatives to Strengthen Security in Europe"]

[Text] Stockholm, 20 May (TASS)--At today's meeting of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the socialist countries set forth a new important initiative promoting military detente in Europe.

The delegation of Czechoslovakia submitted a working document that contains detailed proposals concerning prior notifications about major exercises of ground forces in Europe, as well as in the adjacent sea (ocean) areas and air space upwards of the level of 20,000 men.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic tabled the document on prior notification about major air force exercises. In conformity with that document subject to notification would be air force, naval and air defense aviation exercises during which over 200 combat planes would be in the air simultaneously in the announced region of the exercises on the territory of any participating state in Europe, as well as in the adjacent sea (ocean) areas and air space.

The delegation of the Soviet Union submitted a working document proposing notification about naval exercises held in the sea (ocean) areas adjacent to Europe in case more than 30 combat ships and 100 military planes are involved in them.

The documents contain the provision that such notifications are to be served 30 days in advance. They are to contain information about the general purpose of the exercise, the states participating in it, the numerical strength of forces, the number of planes and combat ships involved, as well as the area and the proposed date to hold the exercises.

Addressing the meeting, the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevsky, emphasised that the socialist countries were consistently following a line toward building up confidence and security in Europe both in the military

and political spheres. Major political initiatives of socialist countries are under consideration at the Stockholm Conference. A call for their early realization and for attaining mutually acceptable accords at the Stockholm Conference was made in the address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR "To the Peoples, Parliaments and Governments of All Countries" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of V-E Day.

Striving to direct the conference into the channel of business-like negotiations, the Soviet representative went on to say, delegations of a number of socialist countries submitted working documents today which develop and make more detailed their proposals concerning notifications about major military exercises. It is well known that modern ground, air and naval forces possess big strike power and can accomplish a wide range of combat missions both independently and in close cooperation with each other. Major exercises of air and naval forces involving hundreds of combat planes and ships, such as the exercise held by NATO countries now, can constitute a threat to security, to create situations in which the danger of a miscalculation or accidental outbreak of war grows. Notification about this kind of exercises served in advance would promote confidence-building. This is especially important under the existing conditions, when the whole world could see that seemingly ordinary departures of fleets of certain powers into the ocean turned out to be aggressive actions against sovereign states.

Oleg Grinevsky called upon the Conference to embark on practical negotiations on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides.

(PRAVDA, May 21. In full.)

CSO: 5200/1242



CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

BRIEFS

TASS ON CONFERENCE REOPENING--Geneva, 11 Jun (TASS)--The Geneva Disarmament Conference resumed its work here today. The agenda of this forum includes such overriding problems as the prevention of a nuclear war, the termination of the nuclear arms race on the earth and the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the banning of nuclear arms tests and the complete prohibition of chemical weapons. Washington and the countries that go along with it hold an obstructionist stand on all these problems. [Text] [LD111546 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 11 Jun 85]

CSO: 5200/1239

## MUTUAL AND BALANCED FORCE REDUCTIONS

### SOVIET COLONEL URGES POSITIVE RESPONSE TO BLOC PROPOSAL

PM041444 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel S. Vilkov: "Vienna: A Possibility To Reach Agreement Does Exist"]

[Text] The 36th round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened in Vienna on 23 May. The participants in the talks have before them on the table the draft document "Fundamental Principles of Agreement on the Initial Reduction of Ground Forces and Armaments by the Soviet Union and the United States in Central Europe and the Subsequent Non-Increase of the Level of Armed Forces and Armaments by the Sides in This Region." This new proposal was submitted 14 February by the Soviet Union's delegation on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR. The submission of this initiative by the socialist states was brought about by the need to overcome 12 years of marking time and achieve the first practical results at the talks, which would mark the beginning of the process of reducing the level of concentration of troops and armaments in the center of Europe.

The Warsaw Pact countries have proposed to the West that the efforts by participants in the talks be concentrated not on an all-embracing reduction of troops and armaments but on carrying out initial reductions of part of the USSR and U.S. ground forces, with the subsequent freezing of the level of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The logic of such a step is obvious and well-founded insofar as the sides' stances on these two problems are at present closer than they have ever been and, naturally, it would be easier to reach mutually acceptable agreement on them. Only one thing is needed here: the willingness of Washington and the European NATO countries to finally produce the first tangible result at the Vienna talks. It must be added that the new draft agreement, proposed by the socialist countries, is simple and easily understood, and that it takes into account many elements of the U.S.-NATO position. Consequently, there has been a considerable objective reduction in the number of differences between the sides. A possibility now exists to conclude an agreement and, furthermore, it is possible to do this in a short period of time.

What is the purport of the new draft agreement? Primarily, that it is necessary to start the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe and thus lead the talks out of deadlock. For this purpose it is proposed to reduce the ground forces of the USSR by 20,000 and of the United States by 13,000 men within 1 year. At the conclusion of the reduction of USSR and U.S. ground forces, all 11 states participating in the agreement (7 from NATO and 4 from the Warsaw Pact) would pledge on both a collective and national basis not to raise the level of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe for a 2-year period.

Even a most fleeting evaluation of the socialist countries' new proposal proves its importance: This would be the first time that the level of military confrontation in this region would be reduced by 33,000 men and, and this is even more important, its growth would be halted for the first time. The reaching of agreement between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization would demonstrate to the whole world the sides' readiness in deed instead of just in words to reduce their military potential in this region and would help to consolidate the trust that is so much needed by the sides in the center of Europe, and also to strengthen peace and security. Finally, the process in Vienna could serve as a stimulus for achieving positive progress at the talks in Geneva and Stockholm. These are the prospects that are offered by the Warsaw Pact countries' February proposal.

It transpires from Western press reports that the capitals of NATO countries have "taken notice" of and are "thoroughly studying" this proposal. The State Department in Washington issued a statement which says: "We welcome the fact that the Warsaw Pact countries at the Vienna talks have taken further steps in the development of their stance on the question of the reduction of conventional forces in central Europe. The United States and its NATO allies will study these new elements in the East's position...." The socialist countries' new initiative was evaluated in the very same spirit by J. Dean, former head of the U.S. delegation to Vienna: "The Soviet Union has just taken a new and useful step, testifying to its interest in the successful conclusion of the talks. In the new draft treaty the Russians have moved closer to the West's positions.... The time has now come for the West to take a step in response."

However, the Western representatives have not yet given an official response. It looks as if history is repeating itself. Similar situations have developed in Vienna on several previous occasions. The United States and its NATO allies "studied" for a whole year and "spoke positively" of the socialist countries' 1983 proposals, and what was their response? By means of their April 1984 proposal they pushed the Vienna talks into what could be described as an impassable morass and, under cover of this proposal, are continuing to build up the North Atlantic bloc's muscles in this region.

Even now, while talks are going on in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, people at the sessions of NATO's leading organs in the Belgian capital are urging an expansion of the arsenals of "conventional" armaments. The NATO strategists in Brussels have planned the arms race until the year 2000.

Do the NATO countries intend to review their nonconstructive stance and overcome their desire to gain unilateral military advantage at the Vienna talks at the expense of the security of Warsaw Pact countries? Will they move toward the socialist countries' February initiative? In this connection, I would like to remind them of the widely known proverb that the shortest path is the one along which people walk towards one another.

It now depends on the Western side whether the socialist countries' proposal will become reality, whether the first step along the path of reducing forces and armaments will be taken, or whether the Vienna talks will remain deadlocked while the mountains of armaments continue to grow.

CSO: 5200/1201

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

U.S. 'PLANS', WEAPONRY FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Feb 85 (signed to press 4 Feb 85) pp 82-86

[Article by Col E. Ofitserov, candidate of historical sciences, docent, under the rubric "On International Topics": "The Pentagon's Chemical Moloch"]

[Excerpts] More than 2,300 years ago during the war with Sparta, at the walls of the fortress besieged by them the Athenians burned wood soaked in tar and sulfur. Using the suffocating smoke resulting from the burning, they tried to smoke the defenders out of the fortress. The "Greek fire" widely used by the Byzantines in the 3rd and 4th centuries served not only as an incendiary means, but also as a source of asphyxiating gas--due to the combustion of the sulfur it contained.

Did the ancients contemplate that their primitive inventions would not only be developed further, but also be used on a wide scale?

Early in this century, the major capitalist states, conducting a policy of colonial usurpation of foreign lands, began to think about suppressing malcontents by using the cheapest and most effective weapon of mass destruction--toxic agents. Having sensed the awesome danger, the nations of the world demanded that this barbaric weapon be banned. The ban was documented in an attachment of the 1907 Geneva Convention. Also, the progressive press and many figures of France, Germany, Great Britain, the US and Japan held up to shame those who used or in the visible future would dare to use chemical warfare agents.

In the unrestrained arms race, which the US and NATO are conducting today, along with developing new types of nuclear, neutron, radiation, space and other weapons of mass destruction, the production and stockpiling of lethal types of chemical weapons is being stepped up. In the 20th century mankind has already experienced their effect.

After the end of the Second World War, the US, having a powerful chemical warfare potential for that time, exerted great efforts to build it up. For this purpose, in 1947 American specialists secretly removed 1,000 tons of tabun and sarin produced by the Germans and also personnel and about 250,000 tons of toxic agents from a chemical depot in Austria. This was done in order to put them into action at the necessary moment.

Thus, the world found out about the new horrible threat. Progressive public opinion sounded the alarm, demanding a ban on toxic agents. Again there were conferences, declarations and special sessions in the UN. Assurances from prominent U.S. representatives that the toxic agents would not be used by them followed. But what are the facts?

On 22 February 1952, world information agencies transmitted a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in which American troops were accused of repeated use of toxic chemical and biological agents on the territory of their country. This was proven conclusively by an international commission of prominent experts and scientists in the field of medical and biological sciences from France, Sweden, the USSR, Brazil and England.

In the 1960's, it became known about the United States' widespread use of chemical and biological agents in the war which they waged on the Indochina peninsula. On 30 November 1961, U.S. President J. Kennedy approved a plan for the secret delivery of defoliants to South Vietnam for use during military operations. This marked the beginning of one of the most monstrous crimes by the American military.

In the course of the war waged by the US in Indochina, American aircraft dropped 100,000 tons of various toxic chemical agents. According to official data of the US itself, in Vietnam the Americans used up more than 72 million liters of herbicides and defoliants, including 44 million liters of the compound "Agent Orange," which contained 170 kilograms of dioxin--a highly toxic substance. As a result, more than 2 million Vietnamese, over 60,000 American soldiers and several thousand Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders were affected.

Ten years after the use of the defoliant Agent Orange, in southern provinces of Vietnam alone 200,000 people continue to suffer from illnesses caused by it. Moreover, in the US itself about 40,000 children of Vietnam War veterans have been born with serious defects. Toxic agents are capable of having a disastrous effect on man's entire environment for decades.

After being sprayed with toxic agents, over 43 percent of all tillable agricultural areas in Vietnam unusable: all vegetation on them was destroyed. According to the conclusion of experts, it will require more than 100 years to replace the destroyed mangrove undergrowth. The chemical treatment of the territory of Laos has led to similar sad consequences.

Today as well the Pentagon is pursuing a policy of preparing a wide-scale chemical war. The U.S. military industrial complex is seeking the allocation of more and more appropriations for chemical rearmament of the U.S. Army. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, there are plans to spend \$7-10 billion for this purpose between 1983-1987.

Presently, according to foreign data, the US has at its disposal the most powerful chemical arsenal. There are 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve gas stored at 12 Army chemical depots located within the boundaries of the U.S. mainland. More than 150,000 tons of chemical munitions have been manufactured--over 3 million shells, dozens of aviation bombs, hundreds of

thousands of mines and high-explosives, and a multitude of other chemical munitions.

In spite of the vast reserves of chemical weapons, enough, according to Senator D. Pryor, "to destroy the entire population of our planet 50 times," the chemical appetites of the poisoners from the Pentagon continue to grow. Work is being stepped up to equip the Army and Navy with binary chemical weapons. A 155-mm artillery shell with a binary charge has already been tested and has entered the inventory. Work is nearing completion or has already concluded on building 500-kg "Bigeye" bombs filled with a binary nerve gas. They are considering equipping cruise missiles with a range of over 1,500 miles with chemical binary warheads.

What are the characteristics of binary weapons, and what makes them so attractive to the U.S. imperialist circles? Binary chemical munitions carry two chemical agents (hence the name "binary"), each of which by itself is non-toxic or mildly toxic and is kept separated from the other. When combined, they yield a powerful, lethal nerve gas. The relative storage safety of binary weapons is hypocritically used by the American poisoners as their "justification" and for calming the inhabitants of those areas of the US and foreign countries where they intend to position them. Propagandists from the American military department go beyond the limits of common sense and elementary human morality when they call these newest types of chemical weapons "humane gas," since, they say, they do not cause any worries during storage and kill quite quickly, without long torture.

With open cynicism, Pentagon experts say profusely that, of the types of weapons used before, chemical weapons are the most "efficient." They maintain that an average of 18 tons of high-explosive ammunition and more than 1 ton of napalm were expended in the past to kill one person in the course of combat operations, but only a few dozen kilograms of toxic agents would be needed. If you consider that chemical weapons are one of the most available and cheapest (one kilogram of "GB" type agent costs about \$5) and also that they possess a selective action (they can affect only living things, leaving material things virtually untouched), it is not difficult to guess why the apologists of war call them the "weapons of tomorrow."

Using false calculations as a cover for "proof" of the acceptability of chemical weapons, the modern-day cannibals from the Pentagon, given President Reagan's blessing, openly declare that besides a limited nuclear war in the "European TVD," a limited chemical war is also being prepared. Speaking in Congress, U.S. Undersecretary of Defense J. Wade emphasized that equipping the American Army with the latest types of chemical weapons is necessary in order "to have the capability to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries."

Such is indeed the "morality" of the overseas ardent "human rights" advocates: with the cold calculation of big business bigwigs and the cruelty of the butchers of Auschwitz and Buchenwald, they are planning how more cheaply to destroy tens and hundreds of millions of people, while preserving the material valuables created by their labor and the labor of their ancestors.

As facts show, the greatest danger of chemical warfare threatens Europe. "The military experts," the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, "not without reason assume that Europe may become the probable place of chemical weapon employment." The WASHINGTON POST states straight to the point that chemical weapons "are meant to be based and used primarily in the NATO member-countries, and not in the United States." "You cannot say that Reagan is not consistent: whereas he dreamed publicly about 'limited' nuclear war on the European continent, he is now preparing a chemical war for it as well," wrote L'HUMANITE.

Several years ago a bulky package without a return address turned up in the editorial mail of the West German magazine STERN. It contained photocopies of classified U.S. Army documents disclosing the plan for possible use by American forces of not only nuclear, but also chemical and bacteriological weapons in Europe. Thus, for the first time people learned of the existence of the diabolical plan for poisoning Europe, codenamed "10-1," developed by the Pentagon strategists.

Washington has tried in every possible way to calm its NATO allies, vowed fidelity and friendship and dumped everything on the "impatient." However, the fact remains: the plan of destroying the Old World has been worked out in detail; European NATO countries have turned out to be literally worked up by the "black death" which is capable of turning Europe into a "desert zone." The following summary was published in the Italian magazine POLITIKA regarding this: "The moment military operations begin in Europe or not long before they start, the command of American forces in Europe will be given authorization to use 'non-conventional weapons,' that is, a complex of chemical and bacteriological weapons. If all this ever becomes reality, there would be no more animal and plant life in Old Europe than on the moon."

Recently new evidence became known that a plan of poisoning and then completely destroying Europe not only exists but is being improved upon in the staffs of the Pentagon and NATO. According to data of the magazine DER SPIEGEL, there are already four million liters of highly toxic agents stored in U.S. Army depots on the territory of the FRG. The magazine maintains that there are sufficient reserves of them for 50 American divisions to conduct chemical warfare for 100 days. "There will probably not be a single living creature left in Europe over that period of time," concludes DER SPIEGEL. The US is planning to position a new generation of chemical weapons at military bases in England, Italy, Japan, Thailand, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines and in a number of other countries of the world.

Side by side with the development and production of chemical weapons in the US, servicemen are being trained to handle them at an accelerated pace. The chemical training course for personnel of both regular forces and reserve components has been increased considerably. Chemical brigades are being incorporated into Army corps, and chemical battalions into the divisions. Military specialists undergo training on tactics and ways and methods of employing chemical weapons at appropriate centers of the U.S. and its allies. U.S. troops have protective clothing, the newest gas masks and reconnaissance and decontamination equipment. The majority of the troop exercises and maneuvers of the NATO countries, as a rule, are conducted in conformity with the conditions of conducting chemical warfare. Numerous publications and

television reports are dedicated to the training of the U.S. Army for chemical warfare.

Washington's policy of building up the chemical weapon reserves are in flagrant contradiction to the 1925 Geneva Convention, which categorically bans the use of toxic or asphyxiating gases, as well as bacteriological agents. After the delays of the 1950's, Washington became party to this protocol only in 1975, and then under pressure from public opinion. The US preparations for a chemical war are not compatible with the UN General Assembly resolutions in which this ban has been confirmed; they also contradict the Helsinki understandings, also signed by the United States.

In spite of the special danger of toxic agents, the US is opposed to the soonest working up of an International Convention on the Prohibition and Destruction of Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons, the draft of which was submitted for consideration to the Committee on Disarmament back in 1960 by the socialist countries. As is known, the 25th UN General Assembly called for the immediate completion of text preparation of an International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and on the Destruction of Their Reserves.

In response, however, the United States, its military allies, as well as a number of bordering countries have come out in direct provocation, having accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The American militarists are pursuing specific goals with the absurd accusations against the USSR and Vietnam. They are seeking to discredit our country in the eyes of the nations of the world and use this false screen to try to justify their own sharp increase in the American chemical warfare potential. The slanderers would also like to complicate negotiations between the USSR and the US on banning chemical weapons.

However, the falsifiers' attempts to cover up their own dirty tracks are not succeeding. At one of the press conferences in Kabul, its participants were shown several models of chemical weapons with the marking "CDS-517," manufactured in the US and captured during a rout of bands which had penetrated into the territory of Afghanistan. On landmines which were dismantled at another press conference in the Afghanistan capital, one could read: "Made in the USA, Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania."

Also published in the press was a report by the chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, Guillermo Ungo, according to which the United States, supporting the criminal Salvadoran junta, had already used chemical weapons and napalm against the people of this long-suffering country. The Mexican newspaper EL DIA wrote that Washington also used chemical weapons in Grenada. Also, the body of a victim was taken to the US for "studies" by Pentagon physicians. Recently, news spread around the world about a new appalling crime by the Pentagon in the Amazon basin in northeastern Brazil where tests of two new types of highly toxic agents were conducted. As a result, there were numerous casualties.

Ignoring the indisputable fact that chemical weapons have for a long time now been recognized by the world public as an especially dangerous means of waging war, the Reagan Administration continues to equip its troops with means to



destroy people with chemicals, which directly contradicts generally recognized norms and principles of international law.

The only sensible solution to this situation is to reach an international agreement on the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union is waging a relentless, uncompromising struggle for this. In 1928 the USSR ratified the Geneva Protocol of 1925. From the very start of the USSR delegations' stay in the League of Nations and later in the United Nations, the Soviet government has repeatedly raised for discussion the question of prohibiting for all times all toxic and bacteriological agents.

Backing up word with deed, in June 1982 the USSR submitted for consideration of the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament the draft of "Basic Provisions of a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons Reserves and on Their Destruction." Understanding the danger of the US and NATO plans for building up the reserves of chemical weapons in Europe, in January 1984 the Warsaw Pact member-states proposed to the NATO member-states to free Europe of chemical weapons, the use of which could lead to especially grave consequences for the peaceful inhabitants.

The unchecked accumulation of arms, including chemical, will not give its initiators any advantages. If they dare to set fire to the chemical safety fuse, then the consequences of this step will be fatal for mankind. "The Soviet Union," comrade K. U. Chernenko points out in his reply to a letter from U. Leilbach, an FRG trade union figure, "for a long time has proposed making chemical weapons illegal and eliminating them from the arsenals of states."

International security can be insured only through negotiations and by searching for solutions aimed at ending the arms race, reducing strategic arsenals and completely banning barbaric means of destruction, including chemical weapons.

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CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

SOVIET DOCUMENTARY ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE PLANS

PM101130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Professor N. Antonov under the rubric "Cinema": "Who Is Attacking the Future"]

[Excerpt] An officer of the American troops stationed in the FRG appears on the screen. He says that, "if necessary," he will make the decision to use chemical weapons, and huge casualties among the peaceful populace will on no account stop him.

He is not mad, this old campaigner. He zealously carries out the order of those who are prepared, in the name of their mercenary motives, to bring down the horrors of a chemical war on mankind. A new full-length movie by the Central Documentary Movie Studio -- "Attack on the Future" -- is devoted to exposing these monstrous designs. It has been made by a creative collective under the leadership of director D. Firsova (screenplay by D. Firsova and G. Gurkov).

American strategists today see chemical weapons as a means of achieving military superiority over the USSR and ensuring their hegemony in the world. They are stepping up the creation and production of new types of toxins. It is impossible to watch without indignation the shots recording the barbarous methods used by the Pentagon and the CIA to develop and test toxic weapons.

Entire states have been turned into a vast testing grounds for villainous experiments with toxins. The United States tested its toxins in Indochina. As a result, the soil over huge areas of South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is contaminated by dioxin and arsenic. The movie also relates that 8,000 tons of "Agent Orange," containing especially high concentrations of dioxin, which the Americans did not have time to spray over Vietnam, were burned in the Pacific. But since the dioxin does not burn, it contaminated the waters of the ocean. The United States dumps toxic substances off the coasts of East Asia, Australia, and South America.

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CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

TASS HITS WELCH COMMENT ON STORAGE IN EUROPE

LD071741 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

"I don't know anyone in Congress,.... who would want lethal munitions moved through or over his or her district," said Thomas J. Welch, deputy assistant to the secretary of defence for chemical matters. This remark was sure to be met with full understanding. Indeed, what person in his right mind would like to be in close proximity to containers with lethal toxic agents, whose leakage may result in irreparable consequences.

Yet, this remark was by no means motivated by care for the health of the congressmen and their families. The U.S. Defence Department started a campaign to mastermind the legislators in order to accelerate the creation of chemical weapons of new generations -- binary munitions. They contain two components, that are harmless until they are mixed. A toxic gas capable of causing a paralysis of man's breathing tract in fractions of a second is generated only in the interaction of the components.

That is precisely why, Thomas Welch, who advocates the binary chemical weapons, is trying to tell the Congress that the production of safe components in the USA will not threaten the health of the Americans. The components will be joined to produce the binary weapons in some other places, for example, in Europe, thousands of miles away from the shores of Americans, he claimed. There the binary weapons will be stored, the more so, that according to the design of the American strategists, the old world is destined to play the role of the theatre of a future chemical war.

The Europeans would certainly find it interesting to familiarize themselves with the speculation of the solicitous poisoner from the Pentagon. Mr. Welch readily ranked the Europeans among second-grade people. And if one is to follow his logic, the chemical weapons can be stored near the homes of the Europeans, thus exposing them to the risk of an accidental leakage of deadly substances, whose enormous quantities have been stockpiled in the U.S. bases in the FRG and Britain.

CSO: 5200/1246

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

FRG PAPER ON POISON GAS PRODUCTION IN EAST BLOC

DW100953 Hamburg BILD in German 10 Jun 85 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Where the East Bloc Produces Poison Gas"]

[Text] According to findings by the West the East bloc is intensifying the production of chemical warfare agents. After the USSR, the most important producer is the PPR. A poison gas factory operated by the military is located in Komorovo near Ostrow Mazowiecka. There are also two additional chemical warfare agents factories in the PPR.

In the "GDR," poison gas is produced -- under Soviet supervision -- in the Kapen VEB chemical plant located in the Sollnitz state forest near Dessau.

The CSSR produces poison gas independently in Zemianske Kostolany in a partly subterranean factory. Raw materials are supplied by the Wilhelm Pieck chemical plants in Novaky.

There are also indications that chemical warfare agents are being produced in Hungary at the Sajobabony chemical plants.

Romania produces nerve gas in a small factory in Oradea. In addition, there is a testing installation in Bucharest.

CSO: 5200/3054

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

IZVESTIYA: SPREADING PROTESTS ON U.S. NUCLEAR-ARMED SHIP CALLS

PM070820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Matveyev "Pertinent Notes": "Nonexistent Secret"]

[Text] All U.S. Navy ships calling at Canadian ports have nuclear weapons aboard. That is the testimony of James Bush, former commander of a U.S. submarine, at a press conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia. This, as we can see, is a most authoritative testimony and concerns not only Canada.

The Pentagon approaches mass destruction weapons as if they were a harmless export commodity -- like Coca-Cola, for instance -- which can be transported wherever necessary. At any rate, the U.S. military authorities categorically refuse to give any assurances to the governments of other countries that there are no nuclear weapons aboard the U.S. warships calling in their ports and the U.S. Air Force aircraft landing on their territory.

That is why the New Zealand Government, as is well known, refused this spring to receive U.S. Navy ships and submarines. A stormy reaction followed from Washington: People there mainly feared the influence that this New Zealand decision would have on other countries that U.S. nuclear-capable ships and aircraft are accustomed to "call on."

It is a question of a considerable number of countries, including neutral ones. The Irish newspaper DISARM -- the organ of the local nuclear disarmament movement -- recently reported that from January 1983 through this March the country's ports had been visited by 88 ships belonging to NATO and the majority of them, as might have been supposed, were American. Thus the U.S. nuclear missile-carrier Scott, for instance, was in the port of Cork in July 1984.

Did the Irish Government know whether there were nuclear weapons aboard the missile-carrier?

Reports in the Western press and statements by government spokesmen in the countries where U.S. Navy ships dock and U.S. Air Force aircraft land show that the U.S. authorities consider this information "secret" although it is a question of observing the elementary sovereign rights of the relevant states.

But it has long ceased to be a "secret" and is an indisputably established fact that the U.S. military has arrogated the "right" to throw its weight around with nuclear weapons on the territory of many countries.

Indeed the only thing the U.S. stars and stripes lacks is a picture of a bomb!

CSO: 5200/1210

NUCLEAR TESTING

TASS CITES U.S. POLITICAL FIGURES ON TOTAL BAN

LD110742 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 11 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here, U.S. prominent politicians called for a total ban on all nuclear weapon tests.

Patricia Schroeder, member of the House of Representatives (Democrat, Colorado), told the press conference that she had submitted to the House a bill suggesting that the U.S. President introduce a moratorium on all types of nuclear weapon tests. She stressed that the accelerated rates of the nuclear arms race made such a moratorium a pressing necessity. She recalled that over the five years, since the Reagan administration took office, U.S. spending on the development of strategic weapon systems went up 1,400 per cent.

Rear-Admiral Gene Robert Larocque, director of the Centre for Defense Information, said that over 150 influential U.S. public organisations had already supported the proposal for a moratorium.

William Fulbright, a prominent U.S. politician, has also declared in support of the moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, saying that this move would become a step forward in relations between the USSR, the United States and other nuclear powers.

CSO: 5200/1240

NUCLEAR TESTING

SCIENTISTS URGE BAN TO HALT NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

LD071927 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- A profound concern over the build up of nuclear arsenals in the world has been expressed by Soviet and American scientists, participants in a "round table" conference held here today. It was held in the framework of a bilateral symposium of specialists in the sphere of energetics held on the initiative of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Soviet and U.S. scientists emphasized special danger that the further spread of nuclear weapons presents in the present complex international situation. Professor Harold Feiveson of Princeton University said there exists a real danger that the six nuclear powers might be joined in the near future by Pakistan, Israel, the Republic of South Africa, several other states having technological potentialities for the achieving that purpose. The increase of the number of nuclear powers should not be allowed for this will heighten many-fold the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict. Industrialized countries not having mass destruction weapons must show political will and refuse their development. This is precisely how Sweden has acted. Its example should be followed, Feiveson noted.

The conclusion of the treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests could prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons, said Professor Sergey Kapitsa (USSR). This important Soviet peace initiative has been approved by the overwhelming majority of delegations of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly. It is deplorable that our call has not been supported by the U.S. authorities, the Soviet scientist said.

The participants in the debate at the "round table" conference pointed to a close tie between radical political solutions and scientific and technological problems now being resolved by atomic power engineering.

CSO: 5200/1240

NUCLEAR TESTING

BRIEFS

TASS REPORTS FRENCH TEST--Canberra, 4 Jun (TASS)--France has held a new underground test of a nuclear device on Mururoa atoll in the Pacific. According to the New Zealand seismic station on Cook Island the device had a yield of about 10 kilotons. This is the 70th explosion staged by France since it started its underground nuclear tests on Mururoa 10 years ago. Its biggest nuclear test there took place last May when it set off a device with a yield of 150 kilotons. French nuclear tests on Mururoa atoll have caused sharp protests in New Zealand, Australia and other countries of the South Pacific. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 4 Jun 85]

CSO: 5200/1240

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